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### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.59
Yamat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.08
Shatin...Dep.	7.03	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.20
Taipei...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.33
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.31	9.55	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.37
Fanning...Dep.	7.33	10.06	11.19	12.41	1.56	5.16	6.40
Shungahui...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.20	12.43	1.59	5.19	6.43
Shumohun...Arr.	7.49	10.18	11.29	12.53	2.13	5.34	6.53

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumohun...Dep.	7.51	10.20	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.35	6.59
Shungahui...Dep.	7.53	10.22	11.32	1.02	2.17	5.37	7.01
Fanning...Dep.	7.56	10.25	11.35	1.05	2.20	5.40	7.04
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.58	10.27	11.37	1.07	2.22	5.42	7.06
Taipei...Dep.	7.59	10.28	11.38	1.08	2.23	5.43	7.07
Shatin...Dep.	8.03	10.32	11.42	1.12	2.27	5.47	7.11
Yamat...Dep.	8.13	10.42	11.52	1.22	2.37	5.57	7.21
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	10.49	11.57	1.29	2.44	6.04	7.28

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.29
Yamat...Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.35
Shatin...Dep.	7.03	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.47
Taipei...Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.00
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.31	—	9.55	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.04
Fanning...Dep.	7.33	—	10.06	11.19	12.41	3.11	6.15
Shungahui...Dep.	7.36	9.13	10.07	11.20	12.43	3.15	6.19
Shumohun...Arr.	7.49	9.18	10.18	11.29	12.53	3.21	6.30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumohun...Dep.	8.13	10.28	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.29
Shungahui...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.36
Fanning...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	6.40
Taipei Market...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	6.40
Taipei...Dep.	8.27	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.54
Shatin...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	7.07
Yamat...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	7.19
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	7.27

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1926. [32]

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Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [35]

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### AMERICA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEMS. DESCRIBED BY JUDGE PURDY.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the  
United States Court for China, delivered  
a lecture at Shanghai last week, being  
the first of a series organised by the  
Y.M.C.A. on "The Courts of the  
Nations." Judge Purdy dealt with the  
court system of the United States.

The chair was taken by Dr. H. C. Mei  
who, in his introductory remarks, spoke  
of the important part courts would play  
in the modernization of China. He called  
attention to the assembling of the Extra-  
territorial Investigation Commission in  
Peking, pointing out the most important  
portion of this commission's work was in  
connection with the judicial system of  
China. The lecturer's able discourse was  
excellently translated by Mr. Chiang Nieh  
Yun.

Judge Purdy sketched the condition of  
affairs at the time of the American Re-  
volution and pointed out how the judicial  
system in existence prior to that time  
was continued under the republic.

The adoption, he said, *inter alia*, of  
the constitution operated materially to  
modify the judicial system as it had thereto-  
fore existed in the United States of  
America. The States, or former colonies,  
which united in the formation of this new  
government of ours, were anxious to  
retain their respective sovereign rights  
as far as possible, consistent with an  
effective national government, and our  
Federal Constitution thereby became in  
a sense a national charter of express  
powers which were delegated by the  
several states to the National Govern-  
ment.

#### THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

Out of this situation arose our so-called  
dual system of government so that to-day  
we have 48 sovereign states combined  
under a federation known as the United  
States of America. Each of these states  
has its separate State Government with  
state constitutions and executive legisla-  
tive and judicial departments, much after  
the pattern of the National Government.

We, therefore, have in America a system  
of courts which is unique, and prob-  
ably different from that of any other  
government in the world. We have two  
great court systems operating in each  
and every state in the Union, one known  
as the state judicial system, and the other  
known as the federal judicial system, and  
each of these systems is just as separate  
and independent, the one from the other,  
as though the other did not exist. Each  
system is of necessity a system of limited  
jurisdiction. The federal courts have  
power in all cases in law and equity arising  
out of the constitution of the laws of  
the United States and the treaties  
which shall be made under authority of  
the United States.

This federal judicial power is also ex-  
tended by the national constitution to  
all cases affecting Ambassadors or public  
Ministers or consuls; to all cases of  
admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to  
controversies in which the United States  
shall be a party; to controversies between  
two or more states and between citizens  
of different states. This judicial power  
of the United States is by the federal  
institution vested in one supreme court;  
and in such inferior courts as the Con-  
gress may from time to time ordain and  
establish. And the judges, both of the  
supreme courts and inferior courts, hold  
their offices during good behaviour, that  
is for life, and their compensation cannot  
be diminished during their continuance  
in office.

#### THE STATE COURTS.

Now, on the other hand, each one of  
these various 48 states of the Union have  
by virtue of their constitution a judicial  
system in each of these states, and these  
48 judicial systems may differ in some  
respects, according to the constitutions  
of the state under which they are estab-  
lished. These state courts, it must be  
remembered, are supreme in their particu-  
lar province, and co-existing with these  
state courts are the federal courts of the  
United States which are supreme in mat-  
ters committed in their jurisdiction. We  
have seen how these courts came into  
existence, because upon the formation of  
the Federal Union, the individual states  
were not willing to surrender to the  
National Government all their powers.  
They insisted upon retaining sovereign  
states, and in so doing they were com-  
pelled to set up all the different instru-  
mentalities for the government of a  
sovereign state.

The National Government, because it  
had received from the states express  
delegated powers creating it a sovereign  
nation among all the other nations of the  
world, was required under the constitu-  
tion to set up all the machinery neces-  
sary for the government of a great nation.  
We are now in a position to consider  
concretely these two great systems of  
courts, both State and Federal, which are  
in existence in America to-day, and have  
been since the inception of our govern-  
ment.

It may be observed in passing that  
perhaps no other people in the history  
of the world were presented with such a  
situation as was presented to the Ameri-  
can people at the time of the adoption  
of the constitution, and we, therefore,  
do not find in any nation of the world  
similar judicial institutions wherein cer-  
tain controversies of the citizen can be  
settled in a state tribunal, while certain  
other controversies can only be settled in  
a federal court.

### AMERICA AND RUBBER.

#### "BARRIERS TO INVESTMENTS" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Washington radio message to the  
Manila papers, dated January 15th, says:  
The solution of the rubber problem is  
the investment of American capital in  
plantations, chiefly in foreign countries,  
Harvey S. Firestone, president of the  
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of  
Akron, Ohio, told the House Committee  
on Commerce to-day. He went on to say:

"The American people should make  
the necessary investments in foreign  
countries and I for one feel assured of  
the sympathetic support of our own  
Government. I believe the Government  
should encourage such investments."

He urged Congress "to remove those  
barriers to investments" and to provide  
protection for capital in the Philippines  
by a definite political settlement. He  
referred to the land laws of the Philip-  
pines and the uncertainty that American  
sovereignty would be permanent there,  
and then said:

"If you give the Philippine Islands  
their independence you will be at the  
mercy of the native government."  
He reported that the investigations in  
Mindanao by his company had found that  
the soil and climate were excellent for  
rubber growing, but that the native  
government was apathetic to any rubber  
project. He said: "The labour problem  
may be remedied without importation of  
labourers, but the investment would not  
be adequately protected."

The investigations by the experts of  
his company, Mr. Firestone said, dis-  
closed the possibilities of large rubber  
production in Liberia, the Philippines and  
Mexico. He expected to develop 1,000,000  
acres in Liberia where twenty units are  
now working. He asserted that the pro-  
duction of 400,000,000 pounds or approxi-  
mately 200,000 tons yearly was the goal  
of the company's Liberia projects, and  
that the maximum production was enough  
to boost materially the supply in the  
United States and prevent foreign price  
control.

#### COURAGE ALONE NEEDED.

John W. Haussermann, vice-president  
of the American Chamber of Commerce  
of the Philippines, in a speech in New  
York on January 15th, urged capital to  
invest in rubber planting in the Philip-  
pines. He pointed out that the land  
and climate were favourable and  
that all that was needed was courage on  
the part of Americans interested in the  
rubber industry. Continuing, Mr. Haus-  
sermann said: "American tenure in the  
Philippines is the greatest stabilizing in-  
fluence for law and order in the Far East.  
Remove the American flag from the  
Philippines and the balance of power in  
the Far East would be upset and disaster  
was likely to materialize."

### "HINDENBURG" BARRED AS A TRADEMARK.

#### A FORBIDDEN LIST.

The German Patent Office has just  
issued a list of forbidden names for  
registering new articles. The reason  
given for placing certain names on the  
index are that they are already a house-  
hold word, and therefore cannot be  
registered as an original trademark.  
"Wittem the Second" and "Hinden-  
burg" are both on the index, so that no  
beer can be brewed under these names.  
Fever has refused for new sorts of liquors,  
coffee, and a concoction entitled  
"Russian Terror."  
No applications to name anything  
after Ludendorff have been received.  
Those for christening various perfumes,  
cosmetics, and cigarettes after certain  
film stars have also been refused.

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The bronchitis and coughs of the  
PEPSIN medicine accounts for its great  
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Fever clear the air-passages of mi-  
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are here and the Winter season is in full swing. Hongkong in the Winter is a sheer delight. A strenuous dance, or a tramp over the hills, fill one with a real *joie de vivre*.

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Half the pleasure of the afternoon's exercise, or the evening's dance are taken away if you come home and find the fire out, or if there is no hot water for your bath. If you have the Gas laid on, a match and a turn of a tap—then brightness, and comfort and warmth, therefore.

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and  
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### "CITY OF BARODA" ENQUIRY INTO CHRISTMAS DAY GROUNDING. WAS AN IMPROPER COURSE SET?

Considerable evidence regarding the stranding of the *City of Baroda* on the Luconia Shoals on Christmas Day was recorded by the Official Court of Enquiry at Singapore last week, presided over by Mr. P. F. David with Captain Calthrop-Calthrop, Master Attendant, Captain R. W. Morris, and Captain G. D. Rushton as assessors.

Mr. J. Cobbett appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General, while the master of the *City of Baroda*, Captain Houghton, was represented by Mr. Layton in the absence of Mr. G. S. Carver, the Chief Officer being represented by Mr. Mundell.

The statement of the case was read out, it being stated therein that in shaping a course to pass between the North and South Luconia Shoals the master disregarded the warning contained on page 108 of the "China Sea Pilot" which reads as follows:—

"North Luconia Shoals—the space between them and the South Luconia Group, and also that to the Westward has apparently not been sounded, and therefore should be given a wide berth."

After reading the statement of claim, Mr. Cobbett went on to say that it was stated in the "China Pilot" with regard to passages: "Towards the centre of the southern portion of the China Sea there is a considerable area of unsurveyed and dangerous ground known to be encumbered with coral reefs and banks which should be avoided. Vessels are recommended to follow the route shown on the charts of the China Sea as far as is practicable." The Pelaman route was set out as being one of the three main routes to Hongkong. This route followed the coast of north-west Borneo, keeping to the south of the south Luconia shoals. In the "China Pilot" there was a paragraph headed "Danger near main fairway of Pelaman Passage." The first of these was the Serra Bank shoals and the other was the south Luconia shoals. A description is given of these shoals. They comprised a group of fine coral reefs spreading for over a distance of 14 miles east and west. The north Luconia shoals situated 17 miles northward of the Luconia shoals, covered a space of nearly 40 miles in length north and south and 15 miles east and west, the space between the shoals had apparently not been sounded and therefore should be given a wide berth.

Capt. Houghton's evidence. Capt. Houghton said he was master of the *City of Baroda*, a ship of 850 n.h.p., registered at Liverpool. Her registered tonnage was 4,400; owner, Ellerman Lines, Ltd. She was rigged as a schooner and built in 1918. The crew consisted of 121 hands, including himself. The ship had a cargo of oak lumber, soya beans, hemp and general merchandise, weighing 5,704 tons dead-weight, shipped by various shippers of Otaru, Dairen, Shanghai, Manila and Cebu and consigned to various consignees of Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. There were on board 42 passengers from Hongkong. The draught was 19 feet 9 ins. fore and 25 feet 1 in. aft. The ship left Cebu on December 22nd at 3.06 p.m. bound for Singapore.

At 5.02 a.m. on December 24th Balahao Light (Cape Melville) was abeam, a distance of four miles. The true course was S. 84 W. The same course was continued till noon when an observation was taken and the position was Lat. 7°14' N., Long. 116°43' E. The course S. 59, 21 W., true, was then set. This course if continued would take the ship off Sulu Keel, 3.07 N., 108.41 E. The weather was clear but cloudy. A snap sight was taken by dead reckoning by the Chief Officer. This showed a little set to the north-west. He thought a little too much distance was given. The course was later altered one degree, at 4 p.m., and again at 10 o'clock. At midnight the course was again altered. He was on the bridge at the time, the weather being moderate, following wind and sea, cloudy, and clear. This course was held until 1.15 a.m. on the 25th. At 5.30 a.m. the course was altered to S. 88 W. It was too cloudy to see any stars. At this time he thought the ship was approaching the centre of the channel with six or seven miles to go. There were no signs of breakers. The course was altered again and at 7.10 a.m. breakers were sighted on the port bow about three and a half to four miles away. Witness thought this was the southern patch of the northern group which was well clear of the northern group. He then realised he was not on his course. There were no breakers to be seen to starboard at all.

Mr. Cobbett: Did you realise you were in dangerous waters?—I realised I was passing through the shoals.

There was no look-out on the look-out, the look-out being taken from the bridge. Speed was not reduced; he did not consider it necessary to do so, assuming where he was.

Mr. Cobbett: Your sailing directions describe that as a place where no vessel should venture. You knew of these sailing directions?—Yes. I had picked up the 1912 directions by mistake, instead of the 1923 book.

Mr. Cobbett: The directions are the same?—Yes.

Mr. Cobbett: They showed you that you were in dangerous waters?—Yes.

Did you not think it necessary to reduce your speed?—Assuming the position I was in, I was all clear, there was nothing in sight and there was a good look-out on the bridge.

Mr. Cobbett: They showed you that you were in dangerous waters?—Yes.

(Continued on next column.)

### FAST ON THE REEF.

Proceeding, witness said that on grounding, passengers and crew were ordered to boat stations. The boats were swung out and lowered to promenade dock. The carpenter sounded the tanks and bilges. No. 2 hold was found to be making water. Soundings were taken and the ship was found to be lying in three or four fathoms. A boat was ordered away to take soundings around the ship. The average depths were four to five fathoms. They were on the edge of the reef. The vessel remained fast on the reef till 3 p.m. when she began to move. Soundings showed an increase of water. At 3.40 the engines were put slow ahead and at 3.44 the vessel started to move ahead, the after part of the ship bumping and dringing as she went off. At 3.50 they floated clear into deep water. The pumps were able to keep the water in the holds under control, so the boat was picked up and the course was set for Singapore. There was water in holds No. 1, 2 and 3 and a little in No. 4. Witness could not give the exact damage to the cargo. There was considerable damage, some 900 tons being involved.

In reply to Mr. Cobbett's witness said that he had not been on the Borneo side of the China Sea before. The owners did not set a course for the ship. They left it to the master's discretion.

Mr. Cobbett: Having regard to your sailing directions, what made you set your course to pass between the shoals?—Witness: I saw I was on the direct course to Sulu Keel.

Mr. Cobbett: You saw from the chart that there were no soundings in mid-channel?—Yes.

Yet the fact of there being no soundings there did not cause you to think that it might be an unsafe passage?—No.

You have not been through that passage before?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Layton witness said that he had referred to the sailing directions. No gales were experienced, the weather being moderate the whole time. It proved eventually that there was a considerable set, about 18 miles in twenty hours. This was at right angles to the coast. He was surprised when he found the position. He could not have detected this set by any action on his part or on the part of his officers.

Mr. Cobbett: Having regard to the sailing directions what made you set your course to pass between the shoals?—Witness: I was on the direct course to Sulu Keel.

Mr. Cobbett: You saw from the chart that there were no soundings in mid-channel?—Yes.

Did not that cause you to think it might be an unsafe passage?—No.

Witness continued that he was on the bridge at midnight and again at 4 a.m. and from 5 a.m. he was there for good. He wanted to navigate the channel himself. He always took command of the ship in close waters.

In reply to Captain Calthrop-Calthrop witness said that the only reason for bringing the ship towards the southward was that he wanted to bring the ship to the south side of the channel where he would have more room. He admitted that he was not absolutely certain of the ship's position.

DAMAGE TO THE SHIP. Mr. W. Mellor, Surveyor General of Ships, produced a description of the damage caused to the *City of Baroda* and said that according to the Harbour Board estimate, the repairs would cost \$400,000.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE. Evidence was next given by the Chief Officer of the *City of Baroda*, H. G. Williams, who said that when he saw breakers he thought it was the South Luconia Shoal. When the Third Officer took over the watch witness gave him the supposed position of the ship. He took over with the information that the ship was clear of the shoals. Witness said that the cause of the ship grounding was the unknown set of the current.

In reply to Mr. Layton witness said that the Captain did all that was in his power to do when the vessel grounded. Questioned as to the set of the current witness said he thought the only set would be with the wind.

In reply to the Bench he said that the Master did not consult him regarding the course between the shoals. When breakers were sighted he differed with the Master as to what part of the shoals they were on. It was decided that a West course would take them clear in any case.

The second and third mates and the chief engineer also gave evidence.

Evidence of the damage done to the *City of Baroda* was given by Mr. R. Craik, of Messrs. McAlister & Co., agents. He said that approximately some 1,000 tons of cargo was damaged. The soya beans were damaged and a part of the oak lumber was stained. The cargo was insured in England and they could give no estimate of the damage.

COUNSELLOR'S ADDRESS. In his address to the Court Mr. Layton said that the only question which concerned the Master was as to whether the casualty was caused by negligence or error of judgment on the part of the Master or Chief Officer.

He submitted that there was no evidence of negligence. Counsel made a point of the fact that it was stated in the sailing directions that the course recommended was recommended for low power steamers and the *City of Baroda* was a full power steamer. The "China Sea Pilot" said that the channel between the two shoals was apparently unsounded and if this was not setting an improper course, said Counsel, "I don't know what it is."

Regarding the evidence of the Master of the *Sui Sang* there was no evidence that he had actually been "through" the same passage.

The Court reserved its finding.

### LOCAL SPORT.

#### FOOTBALL.

#### INTERPORT TEAM CHOSEN TO PLAY AT SHANGHAI.

Playing on the H.K. Club ground yesterday, the Whites beat the Colours in an Interport Trial game by 4 goals to 1. The standard of football was not high. The Colours scored the first goal, but shortly after lost Suen Kum Shun, the South China crack forward, who was forced to retire with a damaged ankle. The Colours played ten men only for about fifty minutes, MacGreavy then coming on in place of Suen.

The first goal came after a few minutes' play, Sims starting a movement which ended when Gosano got his head to a fine centre by Charlesworth and sent the ball into the net. The Whites levelled up when Pulford sent in a cross shot which had Wavish beaten and struck the net inside the post. At the interval the score was one goal all.

From the re-start the Whites took up the attack and Wavish picked up from a shot by Butler with Howard and Pulford close in. Taylor sent over some nice centres, one of which enabled Howard to score. Butler added two more points before the final whistle sounded, leaving the Whites victors by 4-1. The sides were:

Colours.—Wavish; Wheeler and Jordan; Mitchell, Sims and McKelvie; Charlesworth, Humphreys, Gosano, Suen Kum Shun and Hayes.

Whites.—G. Rodger; Wynne and Xavier; Leung Yuk Tong, J. Stewart and Bristowe; Taylor, Pulford, Howard, Butler and Macklesworth.

Referee: Mr. Arnold.

#### THE INTERPORT TEAM.

After the game, last evening, the following team was selected to represent Hongkong in the coming Interport game at Shanghai:

Goal.—G. Rodger (H.K. Club). Right Back.—Wynne (captain) (H.K. Police).

Left Back.—Wheeler (Kowloon). Right Half.—Mitchell (East Surreys). Centre Half.—J. Stewart (H.K. Club). Left Half.—Bristowe (East Surreys). Right Wing.—Charlesworth (East Surreys).

Left Wing.—Macklesworth (East Surreys). Centre Forward.—Gosano (Club de Recreo). Right Forward.—Howard (H.K. Club). Left Forward.—Howard (H.K. Club). The team will play against South China on Saturday next.

S.C.A. v. SHANGHAI. An invitation has been received by the South China A.A. from Shanghai, to send a soccer team to take part in the China Championships at Shanghai during the Chinese New Year holidays. It is understood that the South China team will leave Hongkong on February 8th.

and Counsel asked the Court to assume that it was clear. What happened was that the Captain did not get through the middle of the channel. He found himself some twenty miles to the north and his vessel struck one of the reefs forming the north shoal. The reason for this was because of the set. If the Captain was at fault, concluded Counsel, he had made an error of judgment and he did not think that the evidence would substantiate a stronger blame than that.

Mr. Mundell, on behalf of the Chief Officer said there was no evidence to show that it was the duty of the Chief Officer to advise the Captain as regards the course. Masters were advised not to take the channel because it had not been sounded and that was obviously a very great reason why the passage should not be chosen. In connection with this, however, Counsel asked the Court to remember the evidence of Capt. Milford of the *Sui Sang* who said that he would have had no hesitation in taking the channel if he had light behind him and fine weather. If the ship had struck on any uncharted rock in the channel there might be very strong evidence that the passage was not properly navigable at any time. The ship actually struck on a charted reef and that after having passed breakers which would have led the master to suppose that he was in quite a different position to that in which he was. Counsel submitted that the primary cause of the casualty was not the course chosen. The evidence showed that the only cause was the set. If there was evidence to show that no matter how the channel was navigated it was always dangerous, then he would agree that the course taken was the wrong course to have been taken. It was not therefore a case of wrongful act or default of the Master, there was nothing to show that the Chief Officer was responsible for the course chosen.

Mr. Cobbett submitted that with regard to the reference made to the passage being recommended for vessels of low power, it referred to vessels proceeding to Chinn Port's not to Cebu. It was stated in the sailing directions that the course taken should be avoided, since it was apparently unsounded and if this was not setting an improper course, said Counsel, "I don't know what it is."

Regarding the evidence of the Master of the *Sui Sang* there was no evidence that he had actually been "through" the same passage.

The Court reserved its finding.

### GOLF NOTES.

The interport matches are approaching, and golfing circles will soon have an opportunity of witnessing some very good golf. If reports about the Shanghai team are true, that port has a very strong chance of winning the triangular event, and their first three players are about the best that have ever been seen on Fanling Course.

The Hongkong team has not been decided upon, but certainties are: Ferguson, Shewan, and Ireland.

Shewan, when on his game, will give any of the Shanghai team a good run, and we hope he will strike form before China New Year.

The Final of the Governor's Shield is being played on Sunday, January 31st, and should provide a close match. It will be another plum to Champion Ireland if B. & S. win, and with Ironside as partner, the combination will take some beating; however, with Butterfield supplying the steadiness, and Pendered the brilliance, the A.P.C. have, at least, an equal chance of victory.

We would like to see His Excellency on the Course, and it is rumoured that he intends to walk round in the afternoon, before the presentation of prizes.

There is some talk of a Ladies' r. Men's contest in the near future, on arranged handicaps. The ladies don't get many opportunities of playing in such matches on the Old Course, and the idea seems a good one.

What handicap, in yards, would Moncrieff give a burglar?

### CRICKET.

#### TEAMS FROM H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

"OLD CRIPPLES" DEFEAT "YOUNG SPRINTERS."

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday, a match (12 a side) was played between two teams from H.M.S. "Hawkins." The sides were designated as the "Old Cripples" and the "Young Sprinters" and the former won by 55 runs.

Batting first, the "Old Cripples" compiled 215 runs. Lt.-Com. Armitage retired after making 50.

For the "Young Sprinters," Yeoman took one wicket with his sole delivery, Hussey 3 for 31 runs, and Stephenson 4 for 51.

The "Young Sprinters" were all dismissed for 157 runs. Pay-Lt. Hussey retired after scoring 50.

The bowling honours for the "Old Cripples" were secured by Capt. Lake with 6 for 31, and Lt.-Com. Bush 2 for 15.

Scores:—

"OLD CRIPPLES."			
Com. Gray, b Stephenson	0		
Lt.-Com. Armitage, retired	50		
Com. Pett, c and b Hussey	10		
Com. Thomas, c de Berry, b Stephenson	3		
Stephenson	10		
Surg.-Com. Hawkins	10		
Wilson	31		
Lt.-Com. Cantrell, c Wauchope, b de Berry	43		
Lt.-Com. Bower, c Halsey, b Hussey	39		
Capt. Lake, b Stephenson	13		
Lt.-Com. Bindles, b Stephenson	9		
Lt.-Com. Mack, c Stephenson, b Edmondstone	2		
Lt.-Com. Bush, c Wilson, b Hussey	0		
Lt.-Com. Green, not out	0		
Extras	19		
Total	215		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Stephenson	10	1	51
Hussey	5	0	31
Naive	8	1	10
Wilson	5	0	23
de Berry	7	0	49
Yeoman	1	0	0

"YOUNG SPRINTERS."			
Pay-Lt. Naive, b Lake	38		
Pay-Lt. Hussey, retired	50		
Sub-Lt. Verker, c Bower, b Lake	1		
Lt. Walker, c Thomas, b Bush	1		
Surg.-Lt. Brown, c and b Mack	7		
Lt. Yeoman, c Armitage, b Bush	0		
Lt. de Berry, run out	5		
Pay-Sub-Lt. Wilson, b.w., b Lake	5		
Midshipman Stephenson, b.w., b Lake	10		
Lt. Edmondstone, c and b Lake	0		
Lt. Wauchope, b.w., b Lake	4		
Lt. Halsey, not out	17		
Extras	19		
Total	157		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Bower	5	2	20
Gray	2	0	17
Cantrell	6	0	34
Lake	10	2	31
Bush	6	2	15
Mack	1	0	10

### FINED \$6,000.

#### AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$6,000 for possession of 43 tins of opium. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who appeared for the defendant, admitted possession of the boxes in which the narcotic was found, but denied knowledge of the contents.



## THE BOYCOTT.

## A NEW YEAR TRUCE AS REGARDS SHAMEEN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Strike Committee in Canton has consented not to interfere with Chinese entering Shameen for banking transactions for the ten days preceding the Chinese New Year, which falls on February 13th, provided that the Kuomintang Trade Commissar will also approve of the arrangement and issue the necessary permits, as was done once during the last mid-autumn festival, a period of minor settlement in Chinese business circles.

No objection is anticipated from the Trade Commissar, it is said, as he will be able to collect a fee of four per cent. for sums of money drawn from the foreign banks in Shameen by the courtesy of his card which will enable persons to pass all the pickets.

Mr. Chan Sui Naam, a member of the Canton Strike Committee who was found guilty and sentenced to be shot recently by his colleagues for corruption and misappropriation of strike funds, had his execution stayed by the Kuomintang Government who is referring the case to the Special Criminal Court for action according to law.

## ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

## COMMENCEMENT AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The four principal trade guilds in Canton, upon request of the Anti-Japanese Committee of the Kuomintang, on January 25th, formally decided in favour of the movement to boycott the Japanese. A motion to boycott the Russians was lost, notwithstanding the argument that the Russians as well as the Japanese were trying to strengthen their hold on North China and Manchuria and Mongolia.

As a means of warding off boycott pickets recruited from the strikers who returned to Canton from Hongkong last June, many shops in Yang Hong Lane, Canton, already display posters announcing that they will not handle Japanese goods. The Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, however, is only trying to list the amount of Japanese or what is called "low grade" goods still in possession of Chinese merchants so as to allow a certain time within which they may be disposed of.

## WHAMPOA AS A PORT.

## NO ENTHUSIASM SHOWN FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Lam Lai Sang, a director of the Kuomintang Central Bank, and Mr. Hsu Sun Kin, an overseas Chinese, were, on January 25th, elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the newly organised Whampoa Development Association. Representatives from 15 organisations in Canton are forming an executive committee to do the promotion work.

Among the more practical merchants, however, the scheme is not at all well entertained. They point out that the harbour at Whampoa is now able to admit vessels having a draught of from 14 to 16 feet and it will take perhaps five or more years and an enormous sum of money to carry out a scheme to admit larger vessels. By that time, it is thought, all enthusiasm for the scheme may have evaporated. Few real business men are deeply interested in the scheme. Even the Kuomintang Reconstruction Commissar, it is said, is not over-enthusiastic about the proposition.

## CANTON PREMIUM BONDS.

## FUNDS TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

To develop industry in Canton, the Kuomintang Government is to issue \$5,000,000 worth of premium bonds, one-third to be redeemable every ten months. The bonds will be issued at five dollars each. In the periodical drawings the highest premium will be \$20,000. The Kuomintang Central Bank will be the issuing bank, and the proceeds from the issue will be employed to operate the Kwangtung Cement Works, the Kwangtung Tannery, and other Government industries.

## PIRATICAL OUTRAGE NEAR MACAO.

## PASSENGER JUNK SUNK.

## FORTY LIVES FEARED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

An attack by pirates on a passenger junk-lying between Macao and Tau Mun is reported in the Macao newspaper *A Patria* of yesterday's date.

From the report it appears that news of the outrage was received in Macao from a Portuguese missionary at Tau Mun, who stated that pirates had attacked a junk that maintains a service between Macao and Tau Mun.

The report states that the junk sank after the attack with more than forty passengers in it, the remainder of the passengers and crew being made prisoners, and taken to the pirates' lair, apparently to be held for ransom; as they obtained their names and addresses from them.

[It is not clear from the report whether 40 passengers were drowned, but that is to be inferred from the wording of it.] According to the information received in the Portuguese colony, the affair must have happened very near to Macao.

The same missionary also gave the information that a great many Chinese who have returned from America, and have reached Tau Mun, are afraid to proceed any further on their journey because they fear that they will also be made the victims of piracy and robbery.

These Chinese, concludes the report, are said to be willing to pay the expenses of the shipping authorities in Macao if they will afford them safe conduct to their country.

## CANTON CHARITIES.

## CONFISCATORY ORDER TO BE CANCELLED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In consequence of protests made by leading residents in Canton, the Kuomintang Government has decided to withdraw its order to confiscate properties belonging to charitable associations and public hospitals. In order to exercise rigid control over these institutions, a charity board, nominated by the Kuomintang, is to be formed.

## "TAMING" DETAINED.

## SAID TO BE HELD BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

According to news reaching Hongkong yesterday, the British s.s. *Taming*, one of the China Navigation Company's fleet, has been forcibly detained by the Chinese authorities at Hoihow.

The *Taming* trades between Hongkong, Hoihow and Haiphong.

The vessel left Hongkong for Hoihow on Thursday last week with a heavy cargo and passengers. According to a message received locally, Cantonese troops have taken possession of Hoihow, following their invasion of Hainan. For what reason the *Taming* has been detained is not at present known.

It appears that the news of the detention was wirelessed by one of the passengers of the *Taming*, who with others was transferred to the Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Harok* (French vessel), which put in at Hoihow shortly after the arrival of the *Taming* there. The message states that the ship has been detained, and apparently the British officers are still on board.

Yesterday Messrs. Butterfield & Swire (the local agents) had no news concerning the incident, but a certain amount of confirmation is obtained by the fact that the *Taming* was due to leave Hoihow for Haiphong on Monday afternoon, in which event, had she cleared to schedule, she would have arrived at Haiphong on Tuesday.

The *Taming* is under the command of Capt. T. Lupton. She is a fairly old ship of 2,220 tons gross and was built at Greenock in 1903 to the order of the China Navigation Company. About three hundred feet in length, she has a beam of about forty feet and depth of 20 feet.

As there is no telegraphic communication between Hongkong and Hoihow, this accounts for no fuller information being available. The only means of communication is by letter, and a letter was received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire from their agents stating that the *Taming* would leave on Monday, but it appears that she did not, as, in that event, notification of her arrival at Haiphong would have been received in Hongkong from Haiphong.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 6.40 p.m. yesterday: The anti-cyclone over Japan has weakened and another is forming over China. The monsoon will freshen along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds; moderate to fresh, fine.

## H.M.S. "TAMAR."

## THE WARDROOM OFFICERS HOSTS LAST EVENING.

## A SUCCESSFUL DANCE.

The annual dance given by the wardroom officers of H.M.S. *Tamar*, which was held on board last night, proved highly enjoyable.

There were just under 400 present, among those accepting invitations being Lady Clementi, Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (Commander-in-Chief, China Station), Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (General Officer Commanding the Forces in China), Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, Mrs. and Miss Stirling, H.R.H. Prince George, the Right Rev. C. R. Duppy (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Duppy.

Captains of all the Naval ships in harbour were present, as well as many senior military officers of the local Command. The Fleet was also well represented. In addition there were guests from both Shameen and Singapore.

Dancing began at 9.15 and continued until a late hour. The music was provided by the Brunswick Orchestra, except during the supper interval when the orchestra of H.M.S. *Tamar* played.

## THE PROGRAMME.

The dance programme was as under:—  
1. Waltz ..... Waiting for You.  
2. Fox Trot ..... When I think of You.  
3. Fox Trot ..... Moonlight and Roses.  
4. One Step ..... California.  
5. Fox Trot ..... Don't bring Lulu.  
6. Fox Trot ..... Yes sir, that's my Baby.  
7. Fox Trot ..... Who takes care of the Caretaker's Daughter.  
8. Waltz ..... Let me call you Sweetheart.  
9. Fox Trot ..... Swanee Butterfly.  
10. Fox Trot ..... Ukelele Lady.  
11. Waltz ..... Rosina.  
12. Fox Trot ..... Aha.  
13. Fox Trot ..... Sweet Loving Mamma.  
14. One Step ..... Oh Katherine.  
15. Fox Trot ..... O Yuki San.  
16. Fox Trot ..... Yearning.  
Extra Fox Trot ..... Florida.  
Extra Waltz ..... Kiss me Goodnight.

## TOY PISTOLS.

## DO THEY COME UNDER THE ARMS ORDINANCE?

The question as to whether a weapon which does not discharge a missile can rightly come under the Arms Ordinance was a point which was raised by Mr. A. A. Lindsell in connection with a case before him at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

The case in question was one in which Inspector Reynolds, in charge of the arms licences office, summoned a Chinese wholesale dealer in respect of the sale of a quantity of toy pistols, the sale of which was prohibited, except under special licence by a recent Government regulation.

The above summons, however, was taken out before the recent regulations against the possession of toy pistols were gazetted, and it was stated in Court that the charge came actually under the Arms Ordinance of 1920.

A number of samples were placed before His Worship for inspection.

Commenting on the wording of the Ordinance, Mr. Lindsell said that no definition was given in this Ordinance of a toy pistol. According to the Ordinance, a pistol which discharged a missile was a gun, and therefore, in this respect, a toy pistol might be regarded as being an offensive weapon. The pistols in the case before him, His Worship remarked, had no such arrangement for discharging a missile.

His Worship then proceeded to read a question and answer, which bore on the case, and which appeared in the *Justice of the Peace*, a London law paper. The extract read was as under:—

Question.—There are on sale certain revolvers which may be called "toy" revolvers; they have the appearance of an ordinary revolver, but the barrel is a dummy, and no missile of any sort can be discharged from it. The cartridge is a small metal case containing a small quantity of some sort of explosive and when fired flame and gas are emitted from three very small holes where the barrel joins the chamber. These revolvers are being used in the street and at football matches, and people are being frightened by them. They do not appear to be a "firearm," nor does the cartridge appear to be a "firework." Can you suggest any statute under which the users of these revolvers can be prosecuted?

Answer.—We agree that such a toy is not a firearm within the definition of the Firearms Act, 1920, section 20, but we consider that the cartridge is a firework within the meaning of the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, section 25. A dictionary definition of a firework is "a preparation in various shapes of gunpowder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for explosion at times of public rejoicing, etc." In our opinion any explosive materials put up in such a form that they can be ignited for amusement or pleasure come within the meaning of firework; see "Stroud's Judicial Dictionary," 2nd edition, page 722.

If the "pistols" are used to frighten people we should further hold that the users might be bound over to be of good behaviour.

His Worship decided to remand the case and to defer decision on the point as to whether a weapon which does not discharge a missile can rightly come under the Arms Ordinance until he had referred the point in question to the Attorney General.

The case affects a large consignment of toy pistols now being held up in the godowns.

## LOCAL RACING NOTES.

## PROSPECTS FOR HUNT MEETING AT FANLING.

[BY ARBUS.]

With entries closing on Monday next for the steeple-chase meeting to be held, under the auspices of the Fanling Hunt, the question arises whether there are sufficient ponies available to make an attempt to organize a regular programme of meetings for the "jumping season."

The indications at present are that "jump meetings" will prove just as popular here as they have done for years up North. Steeple-chasing gives an opportunity to those, who are too heavy to ride on the flat, to take an active part in racing; and from what I am told the organisers of the forthcoming meeting on February 15th will be fully repaid for all the trouble and expense to which they have been put, in providing a day's steeple-chasing during the holiday season.

If my prophecy is fulfilled, there is no reason why future meetings should not prove attractive to owners and spectators. If owners are attracted, the ponies will be forthcoming. At the present time there are available:—New York, Magnificent Dahlia, Aces Up, Dummy, Prohibition, Valiant, Two Pairs, Satisfaction Dahlia, Jambu, Drake, Chinwangtao, Aucherreech, Uncle Alf, Uncle Tam, King Emperor, John Smith, Pet Mouse, Part Worn, Nugget, Many Thanks (late Mowgli) and—if he recovers from a recent accident—Spaghetti in addition to a number of mounted infantry ponies.

Not many, it must be admitted, but the course at present is not wide enough to cater for large fields. However, when once the Fanling Hunt Masters have concrete evidence that support will be forthcoming for the upkeep of a pack of hounds and the defrayal of steeple-chase meetings, the lie of the land at Kwantung will lend itself to meetings of a far more ambitious character.

Both Mr. H. Birkett and Dr. Pierce-Grove are men of vision and are following lines which many people in a position to express an opinion are confident will develop eventually into a sporting institution which will fill a long-felt want.

Now that racing on the flat promises to prove too expensive for the poor man, it is timely that steps were taken to provide recreation for the horse-lover of limited means.

Apart from the sport that such meetings will provide, the Chinese farmers will benefit by stables and a training ground being permanently established at Kwantung, since the ponies will need fodder and bedding and the maficos vegetables, fruit and pork or fowl.

Provided the present lines are followed—and the small owner is catered for—the Fanling Hunt should prove of lasting benefit to the sporting community and the Chinese dwellers in the neighbourhood of Kwantung.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting under H.K.J.C. Rules, despite fewer entries than usual, promises to provide some very open racing.

The entries for the Maidens, Valleys and Derby have already been published in these columns and are generally considered satisfactory. Other events have also been well patronised. For instance, there are 31 entries for the Wong Nei Chong Stakes (4 furlongs for non-winning sabs of any season). The Victoria Stakes (1 mile for all China ponies) has attracted: Polly, Grey Knight, Grey Streak, Gypsy, Sunburst Rose, Penquin II, Gypsy Love, Saracen, Prince Regent, Chicago, Wimmera, Grey Morn, Blotting Paper, King of the Plains, Spotted Sand, Saligia, September, Sunbeam Dahlia, Daisy D., Mystic D., Dictator D., Arabian Parrot and Larne.

The owners of Prince Regent are very hopeful of getting him fit to the post; but, much as I echo the wish I have grave doubts whether he will ever recover his form. Since last season he has fallen away in flesh and carries very little muscle. If he wins another race, I do not fancy it will be at the annual meeting.

The Poochow Cup (2 miles) contains 24 names, including Grey Morn, Local Option, King of Hearts, King of England, and last year's winner, Kachina, in addition to Invader, Raider and Springbank (subs. entitled to 10 lbs. allowance).

Entries for the Trial Plate (Griffins and Subs only) 14 miles, number 21.

Messrs. Teeg and Priestley's only nomination is Pretty Polly, a mare much fancied by Shanghai sportsmen. At the time of writing she is under veterinary treatment, but a week's rest, it is expected, will put her to rights again.

Thirty-seven are nominated for the Garrison Cup (1 mile for subs of any season). Loch Bannoch is the only one of the old brigade, but a 10 lb. penalty may persuade his owners to choose some other race.

There are 20 names in the Chater Cup List (1 mile, 105 yards). Wimmera and The Critic being the only two non-winners to date.

The Jockey Club Stakes (14 miles for China Ponies) is well-supported with 32 entries, including most of the top-notchers excepting Mr. Dynasty's King of Hearts.

Christmas Eve, King of Hearts and Wimmera are the only ponies entered in the Racing Stakes (1 mile) that have never won a race, excepting, of course, the griffins and subs. The total is 32. The last race, on the first day, is the Kalgan Plate (7 furlongs, winner of one race in 1925 incurs a 5 lb. penalty; of 7 lb. or more 7 lb. extra). It has appealed to the owners of 20 ponies.

## SMOKED DANISH BACON

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PRIME BACK . . . . . per lb. \$1.60

„ STREAKY . . . . . „ 1.30

## SELECTED CHEESE.

FINEST BLUE GORGONZOLA . . . . . per lb. 1.20

„ FROMAGE BLEU . . . . . „ 1.20

„ ENGLISH CHEDDAR . . . . . „ 1.20

„ GRUYERE . . . . . „ 1.40

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## COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

- 1402 NELL GWYN DANCES No. 1...Scot's Guards Band.  
NELL GWYN DANCES No. 2... „ „  
1409 NELL GWYN DANCES No. 3... „ „  
DVORAK'S HUMORESKE „ „  
2321 HENRY MORRIS DANCE „ „  
HENRY VIII SHEPHERD'S DANCE „ „  
2322 HENRY VIII TORCH DANCE „ „  
LOVE IN ARCADY „ „

AT

## ANDERSON'S.

178

## W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE C. 4573.

## GENTLEMEN'S

## TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

We have removed these two departments from the Hongkong Hotel Buildings to our

Main Store at 12, Des Voeux Road Central.

The entrance is by the main door, with an immediate turn to the right. There is also a **SEPARATE ENTRANCE** in the passage between Powell's and the New Exchange Buildings. Structural alterations have been carried out, making the Department **SELF CONTAINED**, ensuring every comfort.

## NEW GOODS

From London Now On Show.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 9th October, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st February, 1926, instead of 2nd November, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, further to extend the time for payment of this call. NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the date for payment of the FINAL CALL is POSTPONED to 1st APRIL, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipts already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 1st April, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1926. [3122]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society will be held on THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1926, at 5.30 p.m., in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. All Ladies and Gentlemen interested in Horticulture, whether Members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to attend.

To receive and pass the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

To Elect Officers and a new Committee for the current year.

To Fix the Date of the Annual Flower Show.

To discuss any matters of interests to Horticulturists in Hongkong and Outlying Districts.

H. E. C. HORNELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1926. [3075]

## THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EGHTEH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1926, to THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
F. H. CRAPNEL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1926. [3078]

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, at 10 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, to THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1926, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1926. [3121]

## NOTICE.

## PROVINCE OF MACAO.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 30th inst. at 11 A.M. and before the Committee constituted in Article 165 of the Regulation of the 31st October, 1901, the Bidding will take place for the Exercise Rights to establish the Game of FANTAN in MACAO for the Period of FIVE YEARS, from the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1926, to 31st of JANUARY, 1931.

The basis for the Bidding will be \$1,200,000 Per Annum, with the Reduction referred to in the § of the let of the Conditions, which will serve as the basis for the Definite Agreement. No one will be permitted to Bid, unless he has presented a Document, showing that he has deposited with the Macao Branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Sum of \$120,000. This amount will be Returned to Unsuccessful Bidders.

The other Conditions may be seen in this Treasury Department and also in the Portuguese Consulate General at Hongkong.

FINIO TROCO,  
Colonial Treasurer.  
Macao, Treasury Department,  
22nd January, 1926. [3119]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANBAUD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1924.

Revised by Members.

PRICE ... .. 85

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE Have Been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for the TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, and are prepared to quote on Lubricating Oils and Greases. Representative direct from the Refinery is attached to our Staff. THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.,  
14, Pedder Street,  
Hongkong. [3105]

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## REMINDER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY 30th JANUARY. [3116]

## HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE FINALS of the K.O.V.L. CUP will be Played on SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 3 p.m., on the Club Ground. The Match will be followed by the GYMKHANA Events given below:-

- 1.-Pole Sticking.
- 2.-FENCING & NEEDLE RACE.
- 3.-HORSE CHAIRS.
- 4.-BRIDLE RACE.
- 5.-OBSTACLE RACE.

ENTRY to these Events is OPEN to all Members of the Hongkong Polo Club and to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUSES. Entry lists showing Conditions of Events are posted at the Clubhouse, the STABLES and at the HONGKONG CLUB and will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th.

Admission to the Match and GYMKHANA is Open to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUSES, Members of the Polo Club and their Guests. Tea will be served and Refreshments provided. [3083]

## FANLING HUNT RACES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1926.

ENTRIES for the STEEPLECHASE MEETING at FANLING RACE COURSE CLOSE on FEBRUARY 1st to Dr. F. F. FRODO-GROVE, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ELITE WEIGHT RACES are Open to all (whether Subscribers to the Hunt, Members of Polo Club, Hongkong Defence Corps or not).

The 1st Race will start at 8 p.m. Special Trains with Cheap Fares will be Run to and from Fanling. The Subscriber's Enclosure will be Open to the Public at \$2. Per Head. Motor Cars can park by the Rail in the Enclosure. [3103]

## DERRINGTON.

## HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

9, PRINCE ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464. [3036]

FOR SALE—10-26 H. P. SINGER DE LUXE 4-4 SEATER 1925 Model Complete with All Fittings. Tyres Very Good Mileage 2,500 Miles. Entirely Owner Driven. May be Seen at the HARBOUR OFFICE Any Day Between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Trial by Arrangement. Owner Going Home. [3117]

FOR RENT—Two Houses, Generally Central District. Each containing Three Floors suitable for Mess, Private House or Flats. Well Furnished Flat including Grand Piano. Causeway Bay, for Mess or Otherwise. Tel. 4930. SMALL INVESTORS.

TO LET—Self Contained Flat in Armand Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc. Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 609, Hongkong. [3062]

## TO LET.

TO LET—Nos. 10, 11 and 12, FUNG FAT TERRACE, Facing HAPPY VALLEY, EUROPEAN FLATS with Flush System and Garage. For Full Particulars, Please Apply to THE WING ON CO., LTD. [3115]

## TO LET.

ON or About MARCH 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHANGWANG BANK and MARGARET BANK). Apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,  
Chater Road. [3207]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement). Apply—

SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
2038

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

JANUARY 30th, 1926, at 9.15 P.M.

FIFTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

## MAIN EVENT.

FIFTEEN ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WALKER-WEIGHT BELT.

G. P. C. JIM CARTLIDGE,

ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD,

A. B. EWIN, H.M.S. "HERRON"

And Five Other Contests.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S For—

MEMBERS Only on THURSDAY, the 28th INST. GENERAL PUBLIC on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th INST.

PRICES—\$5.00 \$3.00 and \$1.00. [3106]

## THE PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS & LONDON.

THE Steamship

"ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M., on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1926. [3120]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motorship

"FERMLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st January, 1926, will be subject to Sale.

All Claims must reach us by 1st February, 1926, or they will not be recognised. All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 30th January, 1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JESSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1926. [3110]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"KARMALA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 23rd JAN. 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAIT.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 12th February, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1926. [3111]

## FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND

TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum for delivery in Hongkong, including

Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

## INTIMATION

## FINE

## PORTS

## AND

## SHERRIES

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Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS

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## PORTS:

	DUTY PAID.	
	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Invalid ... ..	\$39.00	\$3.30
Douro ... ..	33.00	3.25
Old Tawny ... ..	44.00	3.75
Estrella ... ..	46.00	3.90
Very Old Tawny ... ..	56.00	4.75
Oldest & Finest ... ..	60.00	5.00

## SHERRIES:

Light Dry ... ..	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ... ..	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ... ..	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Natty ... ..	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Butty ... ..	44.00	3.75

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[50]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 28TH, 1926.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

WE reproduce on another page to-day a speech delivered in the Diet by the Japanese Foreign Minister in which he reviews recent events in China and naturally deals at some length with the occasion which called for a strengthening of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria.

where Japan has very important interests to protect. We commend this part of the speech especially to the political agitators at Canton who profess to find in the precautionary measures taken by Japan serious grounds for "a nation-wide protest against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria." There is perhaps nothing in Baron SHIDEHARA's statement not already known to the newspaper reader who followed from day to day the recent happenings in Manchuria, when two sections of Marshal CHANG Tso LIN's army were fighting each other; but, having regard to the effort made by the Kuomintang at Canton to organise a national boycott of Japan, this summary of the history of what actually occurred should serve to convince any intelligent Chinese reader of it that the Kuomintang propaganda is as untruthful as it is mischievous.

Baron SHIDEHARA's statement shows, as a matter of fact, that so far from pursuing any policy of military aggression in Manchuria, Japan had actually been reducing the strength of her garrison in that territory until the conflict arose between General KYO SUNG LIN and Marshal CHANG Tso LIN, when it became necessary to issue to both commanders a warning of the danger this threatened to Japanese rights and interests. While Japan was ready to credit both commanders with a desire to respect those rights and interests, Baron SHIDEHARA says, and everybody who

knows anything of Chinese warfare can fully share the Japanese Government's apprehensions: "We could not dismiss from our minds the apprehension that in the event of desperate engagements lasting for several days on all fronts the belligerents might be driven to the railway zone to carry on street fighting and other forms of warlike operations." It has also happened on many past occasions that remnants of a defeated army, let loose from all control and discipline, have sacked towns and terrorized the population. Having regard to the imminence of such a danger, which manifested itself on December 15th, the Japanese Government decided to restore the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to the strength, at which it was normally maintained prior to the middle of November last. But when danger of this no longer threatened, Japan recalled to their original stations the small reinforcements she had sent to Manchuria, and thus "all emergency measures came to an end." These events in Manchuria provided a thorough test of Japan's avowed policy of non-interference in China's domestic quarrels. There were many interested spectators of these events, but it was only some of the rabid members of the Red wing of the Kuomintang who were able to discover that the measures Japan took for the safeguarding of her rights and interests were designed to assist one Chinese military faction against the other. No unprejudiced person who has observed what has happened in Manchuria will need to be told that the Kuomintang agitation against Japan is based on a calumny, but we do not suppose that the people who revel in propagating calumnies of the kind against the Foreign Powers having important economic interests in China, will be dissuaded from their mischievous efforts by Baron SHIDEHARA's categorical denial of the accusation. We can at least expect his denial and explanation to carry their proper weight in the minds of intelligent Chinese readers who desire to have a clear understanding of political questions.

Major-General Fred W. Sladen will be the next General Officer commanding the United States troops in the Philippines.

Lady Clement will distribute the certificates to the pupils of the Ying Wa Girls' School, at 5 p.m. to-morrow, in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A.

The cases of notifiable disease reported in the Colony last week were: Small-pox, 2; diphtheria, 3 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 1 (imported); cerebro-spinal fever, 1; rabies (dogs), 2.

Mr. E. A. Gilmore, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, is passing through Hongkong on the President Madison. He is on an un-official trip to the United States.

An announcement in to-day's advertisements intimates that the final calls on the new shares of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has been postponed to April 1st next.

An employee of Messrs. Der A. Wing, of Duddell Street, was sent to prison for three weeks with hard labour, for stealing a quantity of bookbinding cloth from the firm. Major Willson heard the charge.

An American army seaplane was totally destroyed by fire last week while returning from a visit to the southern islands to the Philippines. The pilot and his mechanic were picked up by two other planes.

Mr. C. S. Bookwater, a special representative of the United States Shipping Board, and Mr. Garrett, Oriental Auditor for the United States Shipping Board, arrived in Hongkong from Manila yesterday on the President Madison.

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, a cousin of the late President Roosevelt, who is one of the editors of the New York Times, is a passenger on the President Madison, which arrived from Manila yesterday. He is in the Orient on a "writing trip."

A Weihaiwei constable pleaded guilty at the Central Magistracy yesterday to a charge of receiving a bribe of 15 cents from a hawk, and was sent to prison for six weeks.

Two Chinese were charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with the theft of several large sheets of paper from the Tin Tau printing press shop, 30, Stanley Street. Major Willson sent one man to prison for a month, and the other for six weeks.

A Chinese, who emphatically stated that he was 82 years of age, was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with hawking partridges without a licence. Mr. Lindsell in discharging him with a caution remarked, "Perhaps you are the oldest man in the Colony."

In the case in which a Chinese sued the Fui Cheong firm for the return of \$1,000 which was heard at the Summary Court on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Wood gave judgment for defendants yesterday. Mr. G. Leask was for defendants and Mr. D. McCallum represented plaintiff.

A Chinese fisherman appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The s.s. Sai On, which made a trip to Canton with about 190 Overseas Chinese, who visited Government officials and headquarters of the Strike Executive etc., has now returned and has resumed her place on the Hongkong-Macao run. The Sai On brought back about 150 of the Overseas Chinese who made the trip to Canton.

Two men, who are believed to be the last of an organised gang of harbour thieves, have been arrested by the Police. Following Police investigations into a theft on a fireboat, one man was arrested in a police raid at Shauiwan, when he fell from a house into the street below, breaking his legs. The second man was arrested soon after the first capture.

A sky sign in Hongkong is a breach of the Colony's advertising regulations and the manager of the Wah On, a piece goods store, at No. 254, Des Voeux Road Central, was fined \$10 by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for committing a breach of these advertising regulations by displaying a sky sign over a public street.

Yesterday morning a School Confirmation Service in connection with the Diocesan Boys' School was held at St. John's Cathedral, when fifteen candidates were confirmed. A large number of the scholars as well as many others witnessed the ceremony. The Right Rev. C. B. Duppuy (Bishop of Victoria) and the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Headmaster of the School, officiated.

An American seaman, named B. F. Williamson, together with a Filipino, were charged with being stowaways on the s.s. Segonia from Manila, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The Filipino was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, while the American, who said he was trying to get back to his own country, was remanded.

In a rents case before Mr. B. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. M. K. Lo said he appeared for a client who until recently occupied No. 111, Bonham Strand, from which he removed when the landlord intimated that the building would be demolished. The building had not been demolished, and the charge was one of improper removal. Mr. Lo intimated that some settlement might be reached, and His Worship adjourned the case.

It may interest the younger generation to learn on the authority of a Manila paper that the next interesting eclipse of the sun will be seen in Manila and the rest of the Philippines in its totality in May, 1924, and it is probable that Manila will then be the Mecca of scientific expeditions to observe the phenomenon, said Father Miguel Seiga, Director of the Weather Bureau. The maximum totality of the eclipse will last seven minutes, or more than twice as long as the totality in Sumatra of the eclipse which was seen on January 14th.

A CONSTABLE ASSAULTED. MOTHER AND SON FINED.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Lindsell, a Chinese woman and her son were charged with having assaulted an Indian constable.

The complainant said that whilst he was on duty in Main Street, Shauiwan, on January 24th, he attempted to disperse a large crowd which had gathered around a stationary motor-cycle owned by Mr. Staple of the P.W.D., who had left his nine-year-old son in the side-car. The crowd became troublesome and he was jostled and his turban was torn.

Mr. Staple's son also gave evidence, and defendants were fined \$5 each.



## CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## PREMIER AT STERLING.

## THE URGENCY OF SCOTLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

RUGBY, January 27th.

In his speech at Sterling last night, the Prime Minister emphasised the urgency of the housing problem in Scotland, where housing arrears were not being overtaken but were being increased. He felt the time had come to meet the grave emergency. He believed that by alternative methods they could provide, rapidly and at reasonable prices, suitable housing which would serve people until ordinary methods of building could catch up with the necessities of the situation.

They had arranged, as a government, to build through the agency of the Scottish National Housing Company 3,000 steel houses. All preliminary arrangements had been made. Sites had been selected and constructional work would shortly begin. The allied question of dealing with congested areas in great towns was engaging the attention of government. They realized the difficulties and would attempt to surmount them for decent housing was the foundation both of decent life and social peace.

## SIR ALFRED MOND.

## LORD OXFORD REGRETS LAND POLICY WAS NOT DISCUSSED.

RUGBY, January 27th.

Lord Oxford, in a letter to Sir Alfred Mond whose resignation from the Liberal Party was announced yesterday, expresses regret that before publicity was given to Sir Alfred Mond's letter, he (Lord Oxford) was not afforded an opportunity of discussing the matter with Mond.

Lord Oxford's letter adds: "The Land policy of the party is, as you know, to be the subject of full and entirely unfettered discussion next month at a representative conference. I am not aware what reasons you have for presupposing what its conclusions will be."

## THE COLOGNE ZONE.

## BRITISH FLAG TO BE HAULED DOWN ON SATURDAY.

RUGBY, January 27th.

The evacuation of British troops from the Cologne zone is now practically complete and the British flag over the headquarters in that city will be hauled down on Saturday. At present only one battalion remains and that is due to leave on Friday, but fatigue parties will remain until the following day. The hauling down of the flag, after seven years' occupation, will be accompanied by a simple ceremony, after which the remaining troops will entrain for Wiesbaden and the British section of the first zone of occupation will thus be evacuated.

## BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

RUGBY, January 27th.

There were 83,833 fewer unemployed registered at the labour exchanges, on January 18th last, than on January 18th, 1925. The number of persons registered showed a decline of 5,500 compared to last week's figures.

## BRITAIN'S COMMERCE.

## MR. REGINALD MCKENNA'S CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE.

RUGBY, January 26th.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding at a meeting of the Midland Bank, struck a confident note in speaking of Britain's commercial future.

Dealing with the period of depression from which the country has been suffering, he said: "It is not unusual for writers on the present condition of England to discuss signs that the productive capacity of our country in competition with other nations has passed its zenith. I confess I do not share this opinion. Through all these years of trade depression we have still been the greatest supporters of manufactured goods in the world. Our trade has had to struggle against adverse conditions, but its vitality has not yet been seriously impaired and there is always room for improvement and these years of depression have been a testing time for us. The exceptional depression has been largely due to temporary financial conditions, and I have strong hopes that these are now coming to an end."

After a close analysis of the effect of Britain's policy and of the return to its gold standard, Mr. McKenna declared: "It is idle now to discuss whether the object in view was worth what we have had to pay for it. Let us be content that goal has been reached and let us revive hope for which there is a good foundation that we may reap the reward in future."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## ITALY'S WAR DEBT.

## COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

RUGBY, January 26th.

It is officially announced that Count Volpi, Italian Finance Minister, and Mr. Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived at a complete agreement to-night on the Italian debt to Great Britain. The formal signature of the Funding Agreement will take place to-morrow and the text will be available to-morrow evening.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AGREEMENT IS SIGNED.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Anglo-Italian Debt Agreement was signed at the Treasury this morning. The first payment falls due on March 15th.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## TO CELEBRATE OCCASION.

RUGBY, January 27th.

In celebration of the signature this morning of the agreement for funding the Italian War Debt to Britain of £360,000,000, a banquet to Count Volpi and Mr. Winston Churchill has been arranged for to-night when the Goldsmiths Company will be hosts.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## OVERSEAS EMIGRATION.

## PRINCE OF WALES CALLS FOR SETTLEMENTS.

RUGBY, January 26th.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has made a call for settlers in the Overseas Dominions. His Royal Highness said: "This great mighty stream which flows with personal flesh and blood a link that will stand any strain put to it is a stream that must swell and must grow; that must become of all on the one hand for the good of this over-populated old country and on the other hand for the good of the Dominions with their virgin regions with possibilities immeasurable."

The Prince appeared to welcome people to take up settlement on the land overseas as a definite career, and he said he would like to see great public scope for settlement and development. He paid a tribute to the work done by the Churches, the Salvation Army and other bodies in assisting the poorer of his fellow countrymen and women to settle overseas. Women he said had a big part to play in Empire Settlement. The help of wives was vital to husbands in many cases. It was his hope that always the right men and women would be encouraged to help to populate the mighty places of the Commonwealth. The question of emigration could not fail to appeal to anyone who had travelled in Overseas Dominions. In all his own travels he had never seen fiercer or happier children throughout the Empire.

Mr. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions, replying to a deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute on the subject of Overseas Settlement, made a new proposal in regard to the training of emigrants. He thought that there would be considerable advantages in a short period of testing and rough training in Great Britain before emigrants left—not only for men but also for families and single girls.

## AVIATION IN AFRICA.

## MR. COBBHAM'S INVESTIGATIONS FOR AIR ROUTE.

RUGBY, January 26th.

Mr. Alan Cobham, the British airman who is flying from London to Capetown, writes to the *Daily Mail* from Rhodesia on the subject of the survey for an air route which he is making for the Imperial Airways Company.

He says: "My report will not advocate immediate operation of air lines from Central Africa to Northern Rhodesia, owing to lack of traffic and extensive isolated forest country which has to be flown over; but now we have reached Rhodesia we hope to find great opportunities for operating commercial aircraft."

## GOLD FROM RUSSIA.

## MILLION POUNDS DEPOSITED IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, January 26th.

About 1,000,000 pounds sterling in gold from Leningrad arrived in London to-day in the German steamer *Schwalke*.

It is over a month since the gold left Leningrad in the Russian ship *Horns*. The vessel had such a rough time in the Baltic that the gold had to be transhipped at Hamburg to the *Schwalke*.

It is understood the money is to be used as a deposit for purchases by the Russian Government in Great Britain.

[A Reuter cable says it is to be deposited as security for considerable orders to British firms in connection with textile machinery and plant for Russia.]

## GOVERNOR OF SOMALILAND.

## MR. KITTERMASTER APPOINTED TO POST.

RUGBY, January 26th.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Harold Baxter Kittermaster to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate of Somaliland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DELHI ASSEMBLY.

## SWARAJIST MOTION CARRIED BY EIGHT VOTES.

DELHI, January 27th.

The Assembly by 53 votes to 45 carried the Swarajist motion, asking for the release of all political prisoners detained without trial and urging for the trial under ordinary law of persons against whom the Government had sufficient evidence to go to court; and the removal of the difficulties in the way of Indian exiles returning to India.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, claimed that the Bengal Ordinance had succeeded; for not a single outrage had occurred after Government had acted under it. Government could not indulge in the luxury of a general amnesty, but if deserving cases were brought to his notice, he would consider them favourably. Government would not oppose Indian exiles returning to India, but would not guarantee that all of them would not be prosecuted.

## ANGLO-FRENCH POLICY.

## IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PARIS MEETING.

LONDON, January 26th.

Importance is attached to the forthcoming conversations between M. Briand (French Premier) and Sir Austen Chamberlain (British Foreign Secretary), who is expected in Paris from the Riviera to-day (Thursday).

It is presumed that they will discuss German disarmament, the admission of Germany into the League of Nations, the strength of the Allied forces in Rhineland, and probably the question of the postponement of the preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva which at present has been fixed for February 15th.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## INITIATIVE WITH BRIAND.

RUGBY, January 27th.

The initiative in raising matters for discussion, between the French Prime Minister and Sir Austen Chamberlain, will rest primarily with M. Briand and it is generally believed that suggestion for postponement of the preparatory disarmament commission will be one of the subjects dealt with in the coming conversations. Other points, which it is anticipated will be raised, include the present position regarding the state of Germany's disarmament and the position of the Inter-Allied commission of control and the reduction of the present allied military strength in the Coblentz and Mayence zones.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN POLICY.

## CHANCELLOR OUTLINES PATH TO BE FOLLOWED.

BERLIN, January 26th.

The Chancellor, Dr. Luther, presented his Cabinet to a crowded Reichstag.

He announced that the Government, in its foreign policy, would pursue the path laid down in the Locarno Treaty, and its most important decision would be as regards Germany's entry to the League of Nations.

Referring to the statement in the Note from the conference of Ambassadors on November 14th, that the occupation forces in the Rhineland would be appreciably reduced in such manner that their strength would approach normal figures, Dr. Luther declared that normal figures could only mean the strength of the German pre-war garrison in the Rhineland. This was emphasised in the German official statement, which had not been contradicted by the occupation Powers. Active negotiations in this connection were proceeding with the Government concerned, and the Government hoped that they would lead to the desired result.

## SOME SURPRISE CAUSED.

LATER.

Some surprise has been caused by Dr. Luther's brief reference to foreign policy, and his rather indefinite allusion to Germany's entry to the League. The latter is interpreted to mean that the Government is awaiting a settlement of the dispute regarding the strength of the occupation forces in the Rhineland before pledging Germany definitely to join the League, which is regarded as a sop to the Right.

## OPPOSITION IS FEARED.

The Government has suffered a setback by the Reichstag's adoption of the German Nationalist motion, regarding procedure against governmental votes. But a more severe test is foreshadowed by the Communists and Right Extremists and German Nationalists submitting separate non-confidence motions for debate on February 23rd, when 171 Government supporters will possibly be faced by a combined Opposition of 170. [A Paris telegram of November 16th reported: "In a Note to Germany submitted Saturday's oral communication regarding the Rhineland regime, the Council of Ambassadors hopes the evacuation of January or at the latest February 20th. It holds out hopes of an early withdrawal of the Inter-Allied Control Committee from Berlin."]

## FRANCE AND SOVIET.

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH REGARD TO PRE-WAR DEBTS.

PARIS, January 27th.

A French delegation, under the presidency of the Cabinet Minister, M. de Monzie, has been appointed to negotiate with the Soviet delegation, regarding pre-war debts.

The French delegation comprises three Deputies and a number of experts.

## FRENCH SPY SCARE.

## YOUNG DANCER ARRESTED IN TOULON.

PARIS, January 26th.

A further development in the alleged spy case is the arrest in Toulon of a 23-year-old dancer, Mademoiselle Le Febvre, who, it is alleged, corresponded with Joffe. Leather acknowledging the receipt of sums of money and promising to supply "the information asked."

[A Paris message of December 7th stated: "Great interest is being taken in the case of a young woman named Marcelle Monseil, otherwise Marthe Moreil, described in the Press as a new 'Mata Hari.' She has been arrested on a charge of being a spy in the service of a foreign Power, for the purpose of enquiring into the aviation services of France. Miss Monseil, interrogated by the examining magistrate, admitted that she had been engaged in espionage work since March last on behalf of certain British merchants, stated to be dealers in wireless apparatus. She stated that she had been investigating the number, make and capacity of aeroplanes at the bases at St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Hyeres, and Strasbourg, and the organisation of aerodromes. Three other persons, stated to be Englishmen, for whom Miss Monseil worked, were subsequently brought before the magistrate and examined secretly; after which all four were taken to prison. It is stated that Miss Monseil recently ended the police, as she read in the papers news of the arrest of a man who was alleged to be also engaged in espionage, whereupon she immediately destroyed documents she was carrying hidden in her clothing. Another cable, dated December 8th, stated: "The search at the premises of the wireless company where the three arrested Englishmen were employed was carried out by a magistrate and a representative of the War Ministry. Letters and a list of air officers were found, and the arrested Englishmen, questioned by the magistrate, denied any knowledge of the espionage activities of Marthe Moreuil, with whom only one of them was acquainted."]

## GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

## FRENCH COMMENT UPON LACK OF ACTION BY BERLIN.

PARIS, January 26th.

French official circles attach much importance to the revelation in the report of the Inter-Allied Control Committee that Germany has done nothing to carry out reforms in military organisation, police, and the transformation of munition factories, upon which the Allies will insist before the military control of Germany passes into the hands of the League.

## SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

## A semi-official statement, denying the above assertion, says that disarmament had been so vigorously prosecuted during the past months that a settlement of the majority of points has already been concluded or is approaching completion.

## "LOOKING IN."

## TELEVISION PROGRAMME TO BE STARTED IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 26th.

"Looking in," is a new verbal coinage, denoting the receiver for a television programme, which begins to broadcast from a small London station next week, under a license granted by the Postmaster-General to a new company to exploit the patent of a Glasgow inventor, John Baird. The special receiving apparatus is adaptable to any valve set. Demonstrations have been successfully conducted, though experiment is necessary to give a sharper definition to the figures.

## SPANISH AIRMEN.

## REACH CAPE VERDE ON FLIGHT TO S. AMERICA.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde, Jan. 27th.

The Spanish airmen, en route to South America, have arrived here.

## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

## REPLAYS IN SCOTTISH CUP COMPETITION.

LONDON, January 26th.

Replays in the first round of the Scottish Football Association Cup resulted:—

Johnstone, 0; Solway, 2; St. Mary's, 0; Broxburn, 0; Hibernians, 1.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SOVIET AND CHINA.

## RUSSIANS COMPLAIN OF ACTION OF CHINESE SOLDIERY.

PEKING, January 27th.

Soviet telegrams from Harbin complain that, despite Marshal Chang Tso Lin's orders, Chinese soldiery continue to suppress the Soviet Trade Unions at Harbin.

The premises of all unions have been closed and the officials arrested.

The Tass Agency at Moscow is authoritatively informed that the questions of the resumption of the activities of Trade Unions, connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway; compensation for losses caused by the Manchurian authorities during the dispute and the responsibility for the outrages will be the subject of further discussions between the two parties.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## THE WORLD COURT.

## AMERICAN RESERVATIONS ARE APPROVED BY SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

After a fortnight's debate the Senate has embarked on a vote on the resolutions dealing with adherence to the World Court.

It has firstly approved of the reservations of the United States in joining the Court; does not accept any legal connection with the League of Nations; and, further, that the United States shall have a voice in the selection of Judges and pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court.

## AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

The Senate reservations, which were moved by the Democrat, Senator Swanson, were carried by 89 votes to one.

## MORE PROPOSALS LIKELY.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.

Senator Reed was unsuccessful in an effort to add the provision that: "The Monroe Doctrine be classed as the principle of International Law, binding the Court."

It is understood that a multitude of other reservations are likely to be proposed by individual Senators during the next day or two; but it is not anticipated that any of them will be approved.

Other reservations, which were approved overwhelmingly, provided for the withdrawal of the United States from the World Court at any time; that the statutes of the Court could not be amended without the consent of the United States; "advisory opinions" must be rendered publicly, and no such opinion affecting the United States could be rendered unless the United States consented; the signature of the United States could not be affixed to the protocol of the Court until other nations, members of the Court, had accepted the American reservations; and recourse to the Court for the settlement of differences between the United States and any other state could be had only by agreement beforehand by a general or special Treaty between the parties to the dispute.

The Senate also approved the statement that adherence to the Court should not be construed as requiring the United States to depart from her traditional policy of opposition to entangling alliances or from her traditional attitude towards purely American questions.

## PROFITEERS IN TYRES.

## OUTCRY AGAINST BRITAIN IS "ONLY CAMOUFLAGE."

NEW YORK, January 26th.

An allegation that American tyre manufacturers are profiteers and that their outcry against Great Britain is only camouflage to deceive American consumers is the latest development in the rubber controversy.

Mr. Ashton O. Shallenberger, Democratic member of the House of Representatives for Nebraska, is demanding an investigation of the causes of the high prices for rubber tyres in the United States. He challenges Mr. Herbert Hoover's estimate that \$700,000,000 worth of rubber was imported into the United States during the first eleven months of 1925, and says that the figure, according to the monthly commerce summary, was \$385,000,000, whilst all the big tyre companies show a greater net profit for 1925 than for any previous year.

## "FOREIGN MONOPOLIES" ONLY.

Mr. Black introduced a motion, authorising the appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate the profits of the American rubber industry. He added that the Commerce Committee enquired only into "foreign monopolies."

## LOCAL SPORT.

## BOXING.

## SATURDAY NIGHT'S TOURNAMENT.

## CHANCES OF THE CONTESTANTS DISCUSSED.

[BY CANTYDD.]

At the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, the chief attraction will be the Championship Contest between A.B. Ewin, H.M.S. *Hermes*, and C.P.O. Jim Cartledge. The fight is for the Welter-weight Championship of the Colony and the Scott Harston Belt, which Ewin recently won by defeating Marine Betts.

Ewin is several years younger than Cartledge, and has a decided advantage in reach, but he will be really tested in the bout. He has not had any difficulty in beating the men put up against him previously, but they were only second class men. Whilst in the Colony, he has defeated Pte. Poppley, Pte. Eaton, Marine Betts, A.B. Morrell and A.B. Pearce. None of these can compare with Cartledge. Ewin is a clever boxer and possesses a hefty right; but Cartledge is a man who is difficult to hit, and has lost none of his agility and cleverness. It is to be hoped that the fight will be open, and not degenerate into the farcical wrestling match such as Morris and Cartledge put up previously. Ewin's youth is undoubtedly a great advantage, but whoever wins is likely to do so by a very narrow margin, though I would not be surprised were the decision a draw.

For the third time L.S. Baker, H.M.S. *Hermes*, and L. Tel. Emerson, H.M.S. *Varation*, clash in a lightweight bout. The two previous contests were over six rounds; Baker won the first on points and the second was a draw. The present fight is over ten rounds. It is likely to be a thrilling contest, but Baker though not the harder hitter has more stamina, and for that reason, though his task will be none too easy, he should win.

A.B. Jackson, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, meets P.O. Mitchell, H.M.S. *Concord*, in a six-round welter-weight bout. I have not seen Mitchell, but he is considered to be a good exponent of the art. Jackson is a stylish boxer, and Mitchell really needs to be clever and hard-hitting, to defeat him.

It is extremely difficult to conjecture the result of the eight-round feather-weight contest between Harry Major, Hongkong, and the Filipino, Kid Alfred, of Manila. Alfred has not boxed in Hongkong, but he has drawn with Naegalin, the nippy French feather-weight. Major is almost back to his old form now, and is very fit. He is not classed as a chief asset being a dangerous, sure right. He will fight well—there is no doubt about that—but if Alfred can keep away from his right, then he might win.

Signalman Rogers, H.M.S. *Tamar*, received a bad setback when Drummer Bowles, East Surrey, defeated him recently. On Saturday night he will have an opportunity to reverse the decision when he again meets the Drummer in a six-round feather-weight bout. On the last occasion that they met, Bowles fought wonderfully, and merited the decision. He was somewhat disappointing in his fight with A.B. Gardner, of the *Hermes*; but I believe he will again defeat Rogers; and yet the signalman will certainly go all out this time.

The other bout is a six-round feather-weight contest between Warder Grant, of the Victoria Gaiety Staff, and Ldg. S.A. Rowe, H.M.S. *Ambrage*, and the latter should win.

## FANLING HOUNDS.

On Sunday, January 24th, the meet will be at the Stables, Kwant, at 10.30 a.m., and not at Sheung Shui Police Station as announced.

## HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

## AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

[BY ARGUS.]

The Hongkong Polo Club, Committee have arranged an attractive programme of events for Saturday afternoon.

Proceedings open with the final for the K.O.Y.L.L. Cup, to be followed by the following five events: (1) Pigsticking; (2) Thread and Needle Race; (3) Musical Chairs; (4) Bonding Race; (5) Obstacle Race. The foregoing events are open to all members of the Polo Club and to subscribers to the Fanling Hunt, and I understand, will provide good fields.

The final for the K.O.Y.L.L. Cup is between the Club Civilian (who drew a bye in the first round) and the Royal Navy Team (who defeated the Army, last Saturday, by 4 goals to 2).

The teams chosen are:—  
1. Mr. Pollock 4. Cdr. Broadley  
2. Mr. Bartholomew 3. Lt. Cdr. Thompson  
3. Mr. Stanton 2. Lt. Cdr. Sprague  
1. Mr. Macnamara 1. Capt. Sturges  
Four 7-minute chukkers will be played. The game will be umpired by H.E. Major General Luard, C.B., C.M.G., G.O.C.



JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.  
FOREIGN MINISTER'S SURVEY OF  
EVENTS.

Tokyo, January 21st.

The following address was delivered by Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Diet to-day:—

"China has recently presented developments of prime importance in her national and international affairs.

"With the termination of the conflict between the Fengtien and Chihli forces in 1924 all military factions were holding their own in various parts of China, which seemed weary of internecine warfare, and general repose and sensibility reigned for a while. The Reorganization Conference last February concluded its labours with a due measure of success. The gold franc question, which had remained long the outstanding difficulty in China's external relations, was finally brought to an amicable adjustment. The deposit of ratifications by all the signatory Powers of the Nine Power Treaties of Washington was effected on August 5th. Administrative reforms promised at one time to make fair progress.

## FROM STRIKES TO POLITICS.

"We have watched these peaceful and orderly developments of China, with sincere gratification. In more than one instance we have extended our friendly support to the efforts of the Chinese; then suddenly came report last April that certain elements in China were enticing strikes in Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai, Tientsin and elsewhere. Demands for better terms of employment soon developed into threats and violence against employers and the police, and following the most unfortunate incidents which transpired at Shanghai towards the end of May, the agitation took the form of a political movement designed to extort from the Powers the cancellation of the existing international arrangements. Disorders then rapidly spread to a great many localities.

"Such disturbances could no longer be regarded as a pure labour dispute; they were calculated to threaten by force the security of the lives and property of the Japanese and other foreigners, and we were accordingly compelled to take at once the necessary measures for the protection of our countrymen residing in the localities affected.

"For a settlement of the international questions, occasioned by these disturbances in China, we have been in communication with the Central Government and the local authorities of China either jointly or separately with other Powers interested. Some of these issues have already been successfully adjusted; but what has been of still more serious concern to us was the outbreak of a new civil war in China last October.

## THE RECENT FIGHTING.

"Whatever causes may have led General Sun Chuan Fang, of Chekiang to rise against the Fengtien army are China's domestic affair on which I shall reserve all comment. It is, however, known in fact that no sooner had General Sun commenced his warlike operations than the Fengtien forces evacuated Shanghai. Notwithstanding these successive reverses of the Fengtien Army in Central China the situation in the Three Eastern Provinces in the middle of November showed no appreciable signs of unrest, nor was there any indication of approaching danger and that the line of battle might extend to that region. In this situation men of the Japanese 'garrison' in Manchuria, whose terms of active service had then expired, were recalled and discharged in accordance with the usual procedure. On November 24th General Kuo Sung Ling suddenly rose against his chief, Marshal Chang Tso Lin, and began to march towards Mukden. In accepting the challenge Marshal Chang Tso Lin seemed to have set his first line of defence at Lienshan, far behind the Manchurian frontier. His forces again retreated from Lienshan without offering much resistance to the invaders, and it became increasingly evident that he had decided to stake his last fortunes on a decisive battle along the Liaohe.

## BOTH SIDES WARNED.

"With these developments in view the commander of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria issued a warning to both opposing forces calling their attention to the nature and scope of duty incumbent upon the Japanese garrison. The deficiency in strength of the garrison, due to the departure of the discharged soldiers in the middle of November, was originally to be supplemented in January, according to the annual programme. Any prior dispatch of men in replacement was to be withheld until the last moment of absolute necessity. An entirely new situation, however, presented itself when reports from Manchuria came successively to hand, from the night of December 14th to the next morning, confirming the arrival of a detachment of General Kuo's army at the opposite bank. It was then necessary seriously to consider the possibility of an impending conflict between the respective forces of Marshal Chang Tso Lin and General Kuo Sung Ling in the open port of Yingkow. Our garrison had now to keep special watch over a zone extending from Yingkow in the south to Tientsin in the north.

## NEED FOR TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

It became obvious that with the actual reduced strength of the garrison a satisfactory fulfilment of its mission in such an extensive zone was well-nigh impossible. It was not doubted that both Marshal Chang Tso Lin and General Kuo Sung Ling had taken due note of the warning given by the Japanese commander and that in their military operations they would fully respect the rights and interests of Japan. We could not, however, dismiss from our minds the apprehension that in the event of desperate engagements lasting for several days on all fronts the belligerents might unconsciously be driven to the railway zone to carry on street fighting and other forms of warlike operations. It has also happened in many past instances that remnants of a defeated army, let loose from all control and discipline, have sacked towns and terrorized the population. Having regard to the imminence of such a danger, which manifested itself on December 15th, the Government decided at once to proceed with the reinstatement of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to its normal strength, as maintained prior to the middle of November last.

"With the restoration of general peace in that region, following the decisive battle at the Liaohe, the supplementary troops, sent to Manchuria in the circumstances above described, were promptly recalled to their original posts and all the emergency measures came to an end. It will thus be observed that throughout the recent civil strife in China, as in the case of the Fengtien-Chihli conflict of 1924, the Japanese Government have consistently followed a definite and settled policy. It was announced in the last session of the Diet that the policy had in view (1) absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs and (2) the safeguarding of Japan's rights and interests by all the legitimate means at our disposal.

## AN ANSWER TO CRITICS.

"There are apparently certain sections of public opinion, which are swayed by prejudice in their judgment of Japan's action in Manchuria. The reinstatement of our Manchurian garrison to its normal strength has been misconstrued as helping the Fengtien army. The objection interposed by the Japanese commander against either of the warring parties entering Yingkow has been misrepresented as an act directed solely against General Kuo Sung Ling's military operations. Every occasion has been utilized to place Japan in a false light. We deplore these unfounded and undeserved accusations and in denying them categorically we are confident that history will be the final judge of our clear conscience.

"It is a matter of satisfaction that our civil and military authorities in Manchuria have successfully carried out the policy of the Government solely in the interest of humanity to save the lives of the soldiers and of the adherents of the vanquished party. It is a well-known fact that Japan possesses essential rights and interests, both corporeal and incorporeal, in Manchuria and Mongolia. Of such rights and interests those that have taken a tangible shape and are liable to destruction by acts of war, are now mainly to be found along the line of the South Manchuria Railway. In order to protect them from destruction we have been constrained to make the necessary provision, which has duly accomplished its end. With regard to our rights and interests of an immaterial kind, they did not seem likely to be affected by the war and we are satisfied that they have in fact remained untroubled.

"No doubt a complete tranquility of the whole region of the Three Eastern Provinces, undisturbed by any scourge of war, is highly to be desired in the interest of the native population as well as of the Japanese residents. It is, however, a responsibility that properly rests upon China and the assumption of that responsibility by Japan without just cause would be manifestly inconsistent with the fundamental conception of the existing international relations, with the basic principles of the Washington Treaties and with the repeated declarations of the Japanese Government. By taking such a course we would forfeit our national honour and pride once and for all. In no case and by no means can we be party to so imprudent an action.

## CHINA AWAKENING.

"I now turn to the subject of the special conference on Chinese customs tariffs, actually in session. Close observations of developments in China cannot fail to note the growing signs of political awakening among the Chinese people. Old China is disappearing to give way to a new China. Extending as we do our sincere good wishes for her healthy progress, we are not without a feeling of deep concern for the future of that nation in witnessing the tendency of certain sections of the promising young generation who, misled by groundless reports and sinister propaganda, are easily attracted to political activities of a dangerous and destructive nature. In any case it would be a gross mistake to ignore the considerable changes that have taken place in recent years. Military potentates may rise or fall by fortune of war, but national consciousness, once kindled, can never be suppressed and any pressure brought to bear upon it will make it still deeper.

## THE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE.

One phase of such self-awakening among the Chinese people has taken the form of a craving for tariff autonomy.

Fully realizing this situation we have formulated our line of policy relating to the customs Conference. As soon as the Conference was opened on October 26th the Chinese delegation submitted the question of tariff autonomy. Pursuant to the defined policy of its Government the Japanese delegation expressed itself ready to take up the question in sympathy with the position of China and in close communication with the other Powers. The manifold difficulties that had stood in the way of unanimous action were successfully overcome and on November 10th at a meeting of one of the committees appointed by the Conference, a resolution was passed on the subject of acceptance of China's tariff autonomy.

At the same time, what we have constantly in view, is the common prosperity of both Japan and China. What we are seeking to attain is an adjustment fair and equal to both parties. We are confident that the Chinese people have no such unreasonable desire as to satisfy exclusively their own position without any regard to whatever effects may be suffered by the Japanese industry and commerce.

We trust that the work of the Conference will be continued and expedited as far as circumstances permit.

The Commission on Extraterritoriality in China is now also in session. We have always been sympathetically disposed towards the just aspiration of the Chinese people to recover full judicial authority and we are looking forward with keen interest to the finding and the recommendations, which are to be made by the Commission, conformably to the resolution of the Washington Conference.

## RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

"It is gratifying to note that our relations with the Soviet Union continue to make a steady progress. Contracts for concessions of oil and coal fields, and concessions in Northern Saghalien were signed on December 14th by the Russian authorities and representatives of our industrial concerns. Such results, assured as they were under the Treaty of Peking of a year ago, would not have been attained if the Soviet Government had taken no interest in the promotion of a Russo-Japanese economic co-operation. We welcome the successful issue of these negotiations as a fitting testimony to sentiments of good neighbourliness uniting the two nations. We seek no exclusive friendship with any nation. We are imbued with honest friendship to all nations. We believe that this is the wisest course for Japan to pursue. With this end in view we should avoid all hasty conclusions as to the intention of other Powers, based on mere stretches of imagination and unsupported by concrete evidence. In many cases unjust suspicion and unwarranted prejudice have been at the root of serious international complications.

In approaching at this juncture the questions of Russo-Japanese relationship we should carefully bear in mind these considerations. Rumours have recently been circulated charging the Soviet Union with certain aggressive designs in North Manchuria. So far as my information extends I have discovered no ground for attaching any credence to such reports. Since the resumption of official relations between Japan and the Soviet Union a year ago we have constantly maintained close contact with the Soviet Government and have effected frank exchanges of views and information, from time to time, on all questions affecting the mutual relations of the two countries. Throughout such proceedings we have been striving to dispel all groundless misunderstandings and to promote a friendly intercourse between the two nations. We shall continue to use our best efforts in the same direction.

## RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.

"Our relations with each of the European Powers are eminently satisfactory. With none of them have we any difficulty of a nature that portends developments calculated to create apprehension. On the contrary, here is every assurance of growing friendship on all sides. Japan is not party to the Locarno Treaties recently signed, which are intended to regulate questions of purely European concern, but the atmosphere of confidence, which these treaties are known to have inspired to the political and economic situation of Europe, cannot fail to clear the way for the forward march of the League of Nations and to exercise a salutary influence upon general peace and progress of the world.

"We are also deeply touched by the sincerity and devoted attentions with which Prince Chichibu is being everywhere received in England and we rejoice in the thought that the friendship between the two nations rests on a solid and enduring foundation.

"For the first time in its history Japan has inaugurated last year an exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey. Determined as we are to remain in independent and disinterested third party in the face of the tangled problem of Europe in the Near East, we indulge in the confidence and hope that the sentiments of good will fostered between the Turkish people and ours, since the Ertogral affair of 1891, will gain in strength and solidity and that a new field of enterprise for the Japanese industry and commerce will be opened in Turkey and in the neighbouring regions.

## JAPAN AND UNITED STATES.

Turning to the relations between Japan and the United States, I permitted myself in the last two sessions of the Diet to set forth the views of the Government on the subject of the so-called Japanese Exclusion Clause in the United States Immigration Act of 1924. I find nothing here to modify or to supplement in the views then expressed, nor can a lengthy discussion of the question at this moment be of any useful purpose. I only desire to make it clear that we remain unchanged in our feelings of deep regret at that particular clause, which seems to us to be irreconcilable with the rules of international comity and justice. Regarding, however, the trend of the general situation in the United States, all well-informed observers will readily agree that there has been a steady growth in the recent years of appreciation and understanding of Japan by the American people. Among those who once championed the cause of anti-Japanese agitation not a few are now openly reconciled to more moderate views and among those who at one time took no interest in Japan or displayed innate prejudice against her, not a few seem to-day eagerly and impartially willing to know the truth of all that relates to this country. A correct understanding is the foundation of true friendship. The general tendency now being manifested in the United States in the attitude of that nation towards Japan gives promise of a great future.

We are in perfectly agreeable relations with Mexico as well as with the South American States. We have no plan whatever of political significance in our intercourse with any of these countries. We feel, however, that fair opportunities are there afforded for economic enterprises of our countrymen and it is our intention to encourage such legitimate activities as far as possible.

## THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

"I would add a few words with regard to this question. It is not our policy to send emigrants to any country in which they are not welcome. Our constant desire is to supply capital and labour to undeveloped regions of the world and to promote the welfare and prosperity not only of the emigrants themselves and of their mother country, but also of countries in which they choose to establish their permanent homes. Towards this end we are prepared to exert our efforts. By the above explanation I hope I have made sufficiently clear the general lines of our foreign policy. In adopting that policy and in carrying it into effect we have always made it a point not to be influenced by considerations of monetary advantage or disadvantage to the country. The life of a nation, being eternal, the ultimate goal of diplomacy must be lasting honour, prestige and the interests of the nation. Being firm in this conviction and relying on your generous support, I shall face the heavy responsibility that rests upon me.—Rector's Pacific Service.

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Mukden	Shanghai	Shanghai
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## BRITAIN'S TEN BEST GOLFERS.

### RISE AND FALL IN VALUES. THE COMING AMERICAN JOUST.

A special correspondent of the *Observer* reviewing British professional golf in the light of the year's events writes: The rise and fall in personal values has been considerable, the position of some of the leading men having receded, and that of others advanced. Perhaps the most notable instance of advancement is that of Compston. Until he committed the tactical error of trying conclusions with Mitchell towards the close of the season, Compston was rightly regarded as the most successful golfer in Great Britain.

Instead of ending the season in a blaze, the fire extinguishers have been at work, but, if in the process of reconstruction the foundations are laid on surer ground, Compston may, in the long run, be the gainer. However, when all is said and done, he deserves every possible credit for his many brilliant successes attained in the face of the fiercest competition. In view of the ever growing American opposition, new men of the highest capabilities are badly needed, and in Compston, at any rate, there has been discovered a player who may be relied upon to give these experts from the United States a desperate run for their money.

They have always had a very wholesome respect for Mitchell, and now that Compston is a factor to be reckoned with, the winning of the British championship will not be so much of a picnic as in the past few years they have tried to make out. The fact that America has won the championship four times out of the last five does not necessarily make the event a kind of joy-ride; in any event, whatever her players may have thought about it, next year's Open at St. Anne-on-Sea will be far from a pleasant little outing. It is most likely that the usual American contingent will be reinforced by the presence of Mr. "Bobby" Jones; even so, with a rehabilitated Mitchell, supported by Compston, Boomer, Allis, and Havers, if he can return to something like his form of three years ago, Britain has a glorious chance of capturing the championship cup, and regaining her lost prestige.

#### UNACHIEVED AMBITION.

In compiling a list of the ten best professional players opinions are bound to differ, but here is my list with the names of the men placed in what, I think, is their order of merit:—

Abe Mitchell.	C. A. Whitcombe.
A. Compston.	G. Gadd.
E. Ray.	G. Duncan.
A. Boomer.	A. G. Havers.
P. Allis.	F. Robson.

Constantly to head the list of averages without ever winning the Championship, which sets the seal to a man's fame, appears to be somewhat anomalous. This is Mitchell's fate. No man has tried harder, and no man is more worthy of the honour. Not only does Mitchell head the list of averages in scoring competitions, but he has the highest percentage of wins in match and score play. His scoring average in stroke play is the amazingly low one of 70.8 for twenty-six rounds.

Compston comes second both in the average and percentage tables. His average for the same number of rounds as Mitchell is 74.2, but Compston comes closer in the percentage table of wins with 60.7. His record for the year is most imposing, and is as follows: Runner-up to Boomer in the Rochampton tournament; winner of the £1,000 Northern Section Qualifying Competition; runner-up with Ray in the Open Championship; winner of the one thousand guineas Glenageary tournament; winner of the Leeds Cup; winner of the £1,000 Northern Section Qualifying Competition; winner of the British Professional Match-Play Championship at Moor Park; runner-up in the French Open Championship at Chantilly.

Compston is a man of great personality with ambitions. He is anxious to tour America early in the New Year with either Mitchell or Duncan as a partner. Mitchell has definitely declined on two grounds, firstly, that he has only just commenced a three years' engagement with Mr. Samuel Ryder, of St. Albans, as private professional; and, secondly, that past American trips have done more to ruin his golf than anything else. Once Compston sets foot in the States, it is more than likely that he will not return, especially when he finds that men like Hagen, Barnes, Parzen, and Macdonald Smith are making small fortunes out of the game.

#### PENALTY OF CARELESSNESS.

Ray is third on my list, not only because he tied with Compston for second place in the Open Championship, but because he comes third in the averages with 74.4 for twenty-four rounds of medal play. However, he is only tenth in the table of percentage of wins with 33.3. Ray has the "distinction" of holding the world's record for the shortest missed putt—an inch in length.

Aubrey Boomer, who is fourth on the list, started the season well by winning the Rochampton tournament, but, unfortunately, he did not keep it up. There can be no doubt, however, that Boomer is on the threshold of great things in the golfing world. He has a captivating style (though the back swing is a trifle too fast), and an ideal temperament. Boomer has just missed a splendid professional appointment to a big club in America, where the emoluments are said to reach £3,000 a year. A final selection was made between Boomer and Barnes, and the casting vote was given in favour of the American.

The day cannot be far distant when P. Allis, the young professional at Wandsworth, a player whose swing and the general method of hitting the ball have been likened to the master stylist—Vardon—will, by sheer merit, force his way to the very front rank. It is surprising that he has not already done so. C. A. Whitcombe is another beautiful striker of the ball, who has not made the progress that his talents as a golfer would seem to indicate. Whitcombe lacks imagination, without which it is impossible in these days of fierce competition to achieve real and lasting success. Whitcombe is fourth in the list both of averages and percentages. In the former the figure is 74.4 for twenty-two rounds of medal play, and 32.6 for wins in twenty-one events.

G. Gadd, a jolly and very human type of golfer, with a style peculiar to himself, and an effective one to be sure, thoroughly deserves his position. He is fifth in the list of percentages of wins with 44.4 for eighteen events, and tenth in the averages with 76.3 for twenty-seven rounds of stroke play. On actual performances Duncan scarcely merits being included in the list of the best ten, and for that matter neither does Havers, but as post-war champions with an extensive knowledge of the shots it can only be assumed that the derangement in their respective games is only a temporary phase. It must be confessed, however, that the symptoms have lasted quite long enough. Duncan's average is the not very satisfactory one of 78.8 for thirty-two rounds, while that of Havers is 76.3 for thirty rounds.

It is a distinct pleasure to be able to include the name of Robson. He comes high in the averages with 74.9 for twenty-four rounds of medal play, but his percentage of wins is the low one of 18.1. In summarising the position of British professional golf the standard unfortunately cannot quite be compared with that of America, though it may be truthfully said that the signs of solid and substantial improvement are distinctly noticeable.

## THE NEXT WAR.

### "MOST HUMANE ON RECORD."

#### GERMAN EXPERT'S BOOK.

How the next war, wherever and whenever it occurs, should prove the most humane war on record instead of the most terrible, the Berlin correspondent of *The Observer* says, is the thesis propounded by Professor Julius Meyer in "Gas Warfare and Chemical Gases" (S. Hirzel, Leipzig). The publication of this work has been held back for a year. It is only now, after the Locarno Pact has been signed and the Disarmament Conference looms ahead, that readers abroad may have been presumed to accept in the writer's own objective spirit the formula for compounding poison gases which make the volume a kind of devil's cookery-book.

Professor Meyer, who during the war organised the gas attacks on the German front, is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Breslau. While Allied Commissioners have wrested all secrets behind German gases from the laboratories where they were once manufactured, Germans themselves outside the laboratories have had very little idea of what was accomplished here in that line.

It is in the former book published on chemical warfare, "The Coming War," much that was innocently intended was misread abroad, there can be little danger of this book being misunderstood. As soon as it was published, some four weeks ago, booksellers reported the intense interest of Asiatic students, who found something they had long been seeking in Professor Meyer's recipes for making poisonous gases and his suggestion for their being employed in the war that is being waged unceasingly against insects, creeping and flying, in the tropical zones. This applies, of course,

not only in the tropics but to pests at home.

#### GAS BOMBARDMENT INEFFECTUAL.

As regards chemical warfare, after his own very considerable experience of it, Professor Meyer is extremely sceptical with regard to gas bombardments from the air. At the front he excludes such a possibility, as anti-aircraft measures grow with progress in bomb-carrying machines. Behind it, the intensity required could never be reached at long range.

What should make gas attacks the safest of all kinds of warfare is the possibility of equipping men so well to resist it on both sides that temporary disablement only would be the result and the death-rate nil. If wars come to be fought on a chemical basis, with chemical antidotes growing at the same rate as new gases, the war-victims of the future should be victims for the duration of the campaign only, and recover as completely from their ill-effects as the patient who suffers under anaesthetics.

#### MEANS OF PROTECTION.

Professor Meyer, who explains in detail the compositions of what are known in Germany as blue cross, green cross, and yellow cross gases, suggests that every man should be provided with a talisman that costs nothing at all when he penetrates woods and spaces where those demonic gas fumes linger which penetrate the skin. If a piece of chalk were attached to his belt, and as soon as a speck of moisture were felt, rubbed on the part, the composition would dissolve into a harmless spot.

He disposes of many fantastic notions that have cropped up during the last year of new and more terrible poison gases, and in particular states that the American "dew of death," invented by Captain Lewis, bears the greatest resemblance to the German "green cross" gases.



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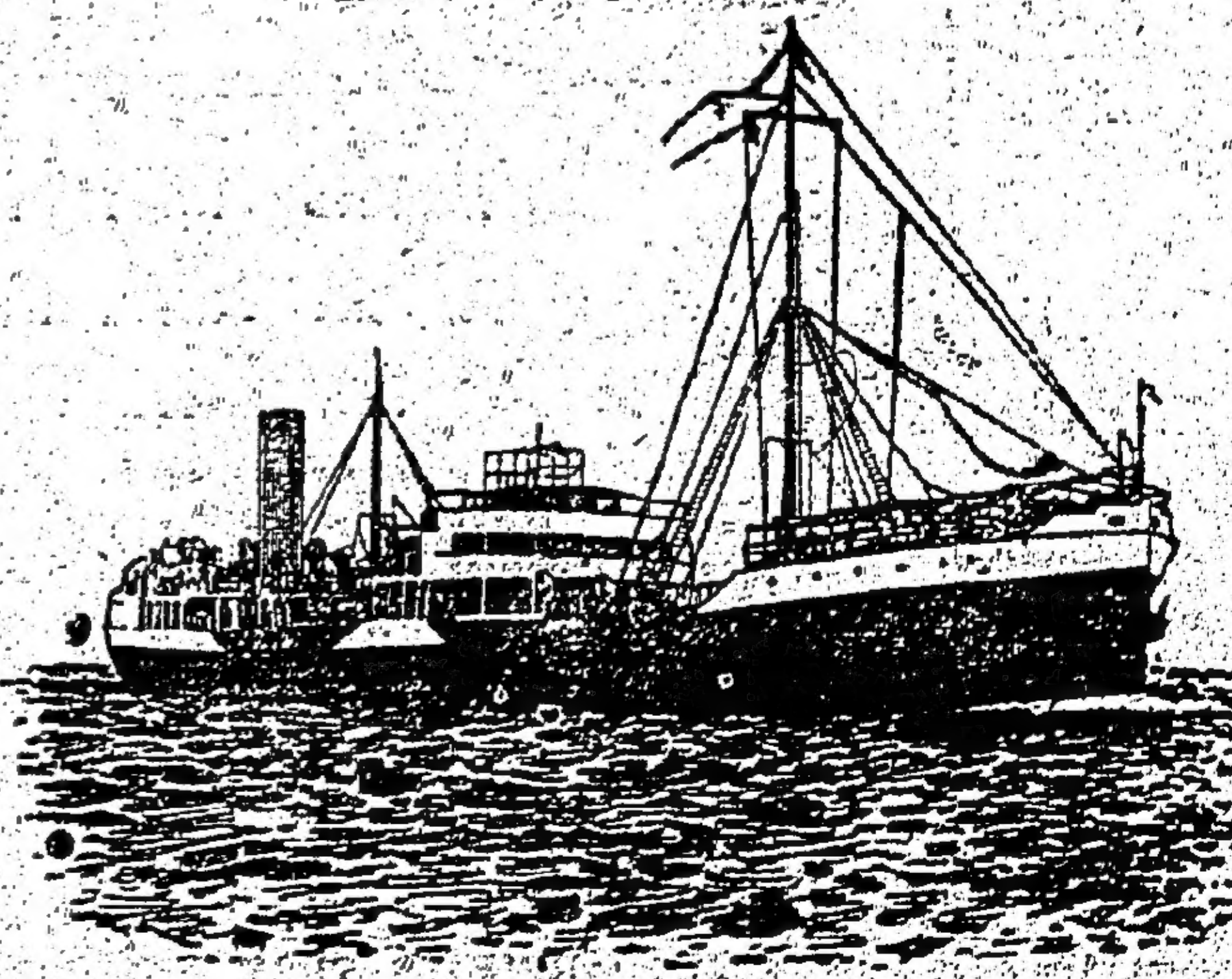
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

*Lok Sun*, British str., 1,044 tons, Capt. J. B. McCow, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with 1,000 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C93.—Fai Lun S.S. Co.

*President Madison*, American str., 8,341 tons, Capt. R. E. Carey, from Manila, with 350 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Admiral Oriental Line.

*Van Cloon*, Dutch str., 2,863 tons, Capt. H. J. Bliss, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.

## CLEARANCES.

January 27th.

*Fook Sang*, for Singapore.  
*Hwah Wu*, for Chiawangtso.  
*Kwong Fun*, for Shanghai.  
*Sunli*, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
*West Cayote*, for Manila.  
*Yoseric*, for Shanghai.  
*Fu Sang*, for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Madison*, from Manila, on January 27th.—For Hongkong: Mr. Claude A. Argies, Mr. David Finkler, Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, Mr. Wm. G. Goggin, Mother M. Ligieri, Mr. M. Menier, Mr. R. E. MacIntyre, Rev. M. J. McNeal, Miss Ruby North, Mr. M. J. Oasorio, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro B. Pascual, Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, Mrs. L. E. Simmons, Mr. Si Yok Ki, Mr. M. M. Tackay, for Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beach, Dr. O. Bentzen, Mr. Wm. C. H. Harkness, Mr. A. C. Neaves, Mr. S. H. Noxon, Mr. N. L. Waggoner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Wetters, Miss M. H. Wetters, for Kobe; Mr. R. W. Whitcomb, for Yokohama; Mr. George S. Garrett, for Seattle; Mr. C. S. Bookwalter, Mrs. George S. Garrett, Hon. E. A. Gilmore, Mr. F. del Rosario.

## HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 64, of which 37 were British.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered five:—two British, one Dutch and two American. One of the arrivals was from Amoy and of the departures, which came to ten, four were for coast ports, one for Amoy, two for Kwang Chow Wan and one for Swatow. Over the same period there were three clearances.

## CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong	2,863 tons.
For ports beyond	6,741 "
Total	9,604 "

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong	5,050 tons.
For ports beyond	8,215 "
Total	14,275 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 1,600 tons were carried by British vessels, the largest entry being the s.s. *Lok Sun* (British) from Hoibow and Haiphong with 1,000 tons. Deck passengers carried totalled 206.

The arrivals for the period under review were:—The s.s. *Lok Sun* (British) from Hoibow and Haiphong with 1,000 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Soochow* (British) from Tsingtao and Shanghai with 600 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Pulcinella* (Dutch) from Amoy with 15 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *West Segana* (American) from Singapore and Manila with 651 tons of general cargo and mail and 5,600 tons for ports beyond; and the s.s. *President Madison* (American) from Manila with 397 tons of general cargo and mail and 1,141 tons for ports beyond.

Later arrivals, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *Van Cloon* (Dutch) from Singapore with general cargo and mail; the steam launch *Ika Verdi* (Portuguese) from Macao; the s.s. *Linsen* from Shanghai with general cargo and mail; and the s.s. *Sawa Maru* (Japanese) from Straits with general cargo and mail.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

It is understood that the s.s. *Bataavia* has been arrested by order of the Court in connection with an action which is pending between the Cheong Yue S.S. Co., and owners of that vessel for salvage.

In the Harbour Office there appears the following notice issued to mariners by the Customs Authorities at Shanghai, under date of January 18th:—"Harbour Notification No. 7. With reference to Harbour Notification No. 5, notice is hereby given that operations are about to be commenced on the junk which lies sunk in Section 11 of Shanghai Harbour, near to No. 5 buoy of the Head and Stern moorings. Pending the completion of the operations, it is advisable that berths between Nos. 14 and 15 buoys be not used for the accommodation of vessels. Until the operation of removal is completed, all vessels passing the vicinity of the wreck shall proceed at dead slow speed."

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.D.L. m.s. *Fulda*, according to latest information, will arrive here from Singapore on January 29th at 1 p.m.

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WILL SAIL FROM

## HONGKONG

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER via Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.  
Through passage rates to Europe via America G\$405, G\$420, G\$440.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.  
KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

## MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore &amp; Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.  
HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Feb.

## HAMBURG via LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

## LIVERPOOL via ADEN &amp; MARSEILLES.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila &amp; Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar.

## NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.  
TAKETOYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

## BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban &amp; Cape Town, Delagoa Bay &amp; Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... end of Feb.  
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.  
WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Feb.

## CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Bangkok.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 31st Jan.  
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Feb.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

STUYA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Jan. 5 p.m.  
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.  
TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 8th Feb.  
For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. B. KINOSHITA, Manager.

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## SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "GEMMA"	20th Feb.	1926
s.s. "ZOSMA"	24th Mar.	"
s.s. "OSTKERR"	17th Apr.	"
s.s. "OUDERKERK"	15th May	"

## ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA"	9th Feb.	1926
s.s. "OSTKERR"	24th Mar.	"
s.s. "OUDERKERK"	6th Apr.	"

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SANDAKAN	...	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 29th Jan. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN via SHANGHAI	...	"PAUSANG"	Sunday, 31st Jan. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	...	"YUENSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Feb. at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	...	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 3rd Feb. at Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	...	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	...	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Feb. at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	...	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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Telephones: Central No. 215

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## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENGLIDE"	10th Feb.
"GLENAMORY"	23rd
"GLENAGARRY"	4th Mar.
"GLENSHANE"	23rd
"GLENAPP"	11th Apr.
"GARMARTHENSHIRE"	15th

## HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges Leaves Hongkong
"GLENSHIRE"	31st Jan.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	18th Feb.
"GLENIFFER"	9th Mar.
"GLENAMORY"	6th Apr.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	...	Jan. 28th.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	...	Feb. 9th.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	...	Feb. 27th.

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SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.S. "SUMATRA"	Will leave on or about
For Shanghai and Japan Ports	2nd February.
M.S. "AGRA"	4th January.

Subject to change without Notice.

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Agents.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—

Kowloon Dock.—Cheong Shing, Passet, Seistan, Tangistan.

Taikoo Dock.—Empress of Australia, Kwang Lee, Ankang, Luchoo, Kiangsu, Chenan, Kusichow, Fatahan.

Cosmopolitan Dock.—Ling Nam.

At Kowloon Bay.—Haifong, L. Onawa, Sun On.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January 28th	7.04 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
29th	7.04	6.10
30th	7.03	6.10
31st	7.03	6.11

To the Publisher

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## U.S. SHIPPING.

## EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION AND SHIPPING BOARD.

A bill to divorce the Emergency Fleet Corporation from the U.S. Shipping Board, and providing for "one man control" of shipping, in line with the desires of the Administration, was introduced in the Senate on December 8th by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, and was referred to the Commerce Committee, of which he is the chairman.

Senator Edge, of New Jersey, also introduced a bill abolishing the Shipping Board and transferring its functions to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The bill further gives the President power to transfer any portion or all of these functions to the Department of Commerce. The bill would permit a division of the Shipping Board, to be assigned as desired by the President or the Secretary of Commerce.

## PROMOTION OF TRADE.

The Jones Bill reaffirms the policy declared in Section 1, of the Shipping Act of 1920, and adds that it is to be the intention of the Government to promote the establishment and maintenance of shipping routes and provide such a merchant fleet, as may be necessary to promote the foreign trade of the United States and to make available adequate merchant shipping for the national defence. It states further that such routes and merchant fleet will be provided and maintained by the Government, if necessary, until the same are taken over to be maintained by private enterprise.

Section 3 of the bill calls upon the board to transfer to the head of the Fleet Corporation the shares of stock of the corporation held by it, as well as all vessels, vessel equipment and supplies, docks, piers, warehouses and other property which the Board now controls, with all matters pertaining thereto. Thereafter the power and authority now vested in the board for the control, custody, maintenance, repair, employment and insurance will be exercised exclusively by the corporation.

Control over docks, piers, warehouses and terminal equipment and facilities would be retained by Congress through the requirement that any sale thereof must be sanctioned by Congress.

The construction loan fund would remain under the control of the Shipping Board. The Fleet Corporation would assume all contracts or agreements relating to the vessels and other property, except as to docks and piers.

Section 5 of the bill provides for the establishment of new lines by requiring that when the Board has reason to believe such additions are desirable the fact shall be communicated to the Secretary of Commerce with a view to seeking the establishment of such a line by private interests.

## ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY CENTENARY.

Arrangements are being made in Edinburgh to celebrate the centenary, which occurs in 1926, of the Royal Scottish Academy. A fund is being raised for this purpose, and the Town Council of Edinburgh propose to make a grant of £105 towards this object from the Common Good of the city, the Academy having no funds of its own to meet the expenditure thus incurred.

A centenary exhibition, to be held in the spring, will comprise works of Scottish artists living and deceased, and it is hoped to illustrate in an adequate manner the development of Scottish art throughout last century, from the time of Wilkie and Raeburn to the present day.

Founded in 1826, the Royal Scottish Academy sprang from a body known as the Society of Scottish artists, and was formed on the model of the Royal Academy of London. The Academy was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1839, and supplementary charters were obtained in 1861 and 1895. It consists of thirty Academicians and an unrestricted number of Associates.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 27th.

	Previous Day	On Day	Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.84	30.84	30.99
Temperature	63	59	63
Humidity	59	76	63
Wind Direction	E	ESE	ESE
Force	2	3	2
Weather	0	0	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.0
Highest open-air Temperature on 26th	84		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th	67		

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 28th to Feb. 3rd, 1926.

From Jan. 28th to Feb. 3rd, 1926.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time	Height		H'kong. Standard Time	Height			
Days of Week	Days of Month		ft.	in.		ft.	in.		
Thur.	28	10 42	4	1	3 46	0	9		
		8 58	7	3	2 29	5	2		
Fri.	29	11 14	4	2	3 19	0	8		
		9 30	7	3	4 12	2	2		
Sat.	30	11 43	4	3	3 43	3	4		
		10 24	4	2	3 43	3	2		
Sun.	31	0 34	7	0	5 26	0	9		
		10 35	7	0	4 17	3	2		
Mon.	1	0 31	4	3	5 59	1	1		
		11 24	6	7	4 50	3	2		
Tues.	2	0 53	4	4	4 23	1	3		
		11 46	6	3	5 26	3	3		
Wed.	3	1 13	4	5	6 11	2	3		



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**BOSTON & NEW YORK**  
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S.S. "COMERIO" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th February

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S.S. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. 1926.  
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th Feb. "  
S.S. "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th Feb. "  
S.S. "COMPANION" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar. "Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**  
**DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ALFORD"	5,273	2nd Feb. 4 p.m.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb. Noon.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,088	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	2nd Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KANTUA"	10,903	8th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,988	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KEIWA"	9,133	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,941	29th May	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	21st June	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	13,565	24th July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"SANTHA"	8,501	9th Feb.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	18th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. &amp; A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolamang, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,988	8th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"PALMA"	10,000	17th Feb.	Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,123	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,921	8th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,903	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,088	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,988	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai only.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Lavatories.  
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.**

P. &amp; O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.****REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers** saving speed and accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pazou Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.**

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,**

LIMITED.

HAIPHONG	... "NINGHAI"	On 28th Jan.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	... "KANTUOW"	On 28th Jan.	4 p.m.
HANGKOW	... "CHINHA"	On 30th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SOOCHOW"	On 30th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	... "ANKING"	On 2nd Feb.	D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	... "SINKIANG"	On 2nd Feb.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "SUIYANG"	On 3rd Feb.	11 a.m.
WUHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & ...	... "LUCHOW"	On 3rd Feb.	4 p.m.
TIENHSIN (via SHANGHAI)	... "SUNNING"	On 4th Feb.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... "YINGCHOW"	On 6th Feb.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "LINAN"	On 7th Feb.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.****S.S. "CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on 2nd February, Noon

— FOR —

MANILA, ILOILO, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TACAPANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. (Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

[16]

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "COBBY CASTLE" ... Sails 25th Jan.

**LLOYD TRIestino.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMBE).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails 10th Feb.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 11th Mar.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	... Sails 11th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO"	... Sails 2nd Feb.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails 15th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 12th April
S.S. "FIUME-L"	... Sails 13th May

**RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. 1926)
S.S. "UMHINGA"	... (Sails from Colombo 12th Feb. 1926)
S.S. "UMHINGA"	... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar. 1926)
S.S. "UMHINGA"	... (Sails from Colombo 12th April 1926)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

**DODWELL & CO LIMITED.**

Telephones: Central 11030.

Agents.

[17]

**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**  
**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
FONTAINE BLEAU ... B & A	...	...	2nd Feb. 1926.
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	...	...	16th Feb. "
ANGKOR ... B	1st Jan. 1926	3rd Feb. 1926	2nd Mar. "
PORTHO ... A	15th Jan. "	17th Feb. "	16th Mar. "
ANDRE LEBON ... A	29th Jan. "	3rd Mar. "	30th Mar. "
PAUL LECAT ... A	12th Feb. "	17th Mar. "	13th Apr. "
AMBOISE ... B	26th Feb. "	31st Mar. "	27th Apr. "

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 25.00 Od. Od. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 22.00 Od. Od.  
A CLASS (2nd Class) ... 15.00 Od. Od. B CLASS (2nd Class) ... 12.00 Od. Od.  
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe. Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.**LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS)**

... leading for HAVRE, ANTWERP &amp; DUNKIRK about

S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON &amp; HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,**

Telephone: Central 740.

3, Avenue du Commerce, Dunkirk.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MAOAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advice of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Office in Charge as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1923 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building, without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.

Interrupted Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Swire Maru	28th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Changle	28th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Sinching	29th Jan.
YOKOHAMA	Pres. Cleveland	29th Jan.
JAPAN	Alaska Maru	29th Jan.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only)		
London, 31st Dec., 1922		
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Jackson	31st Jan.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Adams	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Siberia Maru	1st Feb.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only)		
London, 31st Dec., 1922		
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Glenfalloch	2nd Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Pres. Pierce	4th Feb.
	Tanda	5th Feb.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Ninghai	Thursday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America	Pres. Madison	Parcels 2.45 P.M.
EUROPE via Victoria, B.C., 18th Feb.	Letters	3.30 P.M.
Swatow & Amoy	Yan Cloos	3.03 P.M.
Haiphong	Borneo	5.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Mawang	Friday, 29th, 12.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Fulda	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 28th Feb.	Alaska Maru	Saturday, 30th, 8.45 A.M.
Japan	Letters	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Hongkong, U.S.A., U.S.A. & S. America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 24th Feb., and EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels Noon
	Reg. Letters	2.45 P.M.
Bangkok	Ohinhu	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Fausang	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kotsu Maru	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hoson Maru	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	Monday, 1st, 3.30 P.M.
Amoy	Sinching	6.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 14th Feb.	Changle	Tuesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Reg. Letters	9.45 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Haiching	10.30 A.M.
	Namang	Parcels Noon
	Letters	1.00 P.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 27th, 1923.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 1/4 7/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2 1/4 7/16
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	59 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	128 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	115 1/2
On MANILA—On demand	101 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	142 1/2
On HATAYU—On demand	nom.
On HAIPHONG—On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—On demand	nom.
On BARCELONA—On demand	73 1/2
Overseas Bank's Buying rate	\$2.24
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	30 1/2
RUB SILVER, per oz.	30 1/2

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:  
J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.  
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.  
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Flummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
A. H. Barlow, Esq.  
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1923. [25]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. H. BARLOW,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1923. [3]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1852.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, April 15th, 1922. [30]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:  
99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 35,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 39,600,000.00

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry  
Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon  
Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
Djibouti, Moukha, Singapore  
Port-Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin  
Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan  
Hankow, Foom-Poh

BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.  
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.  
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
A. LECOT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [34]

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Correspondents throughout the World.  
A. BOLIN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1922.

## THACKERAY KNEW!

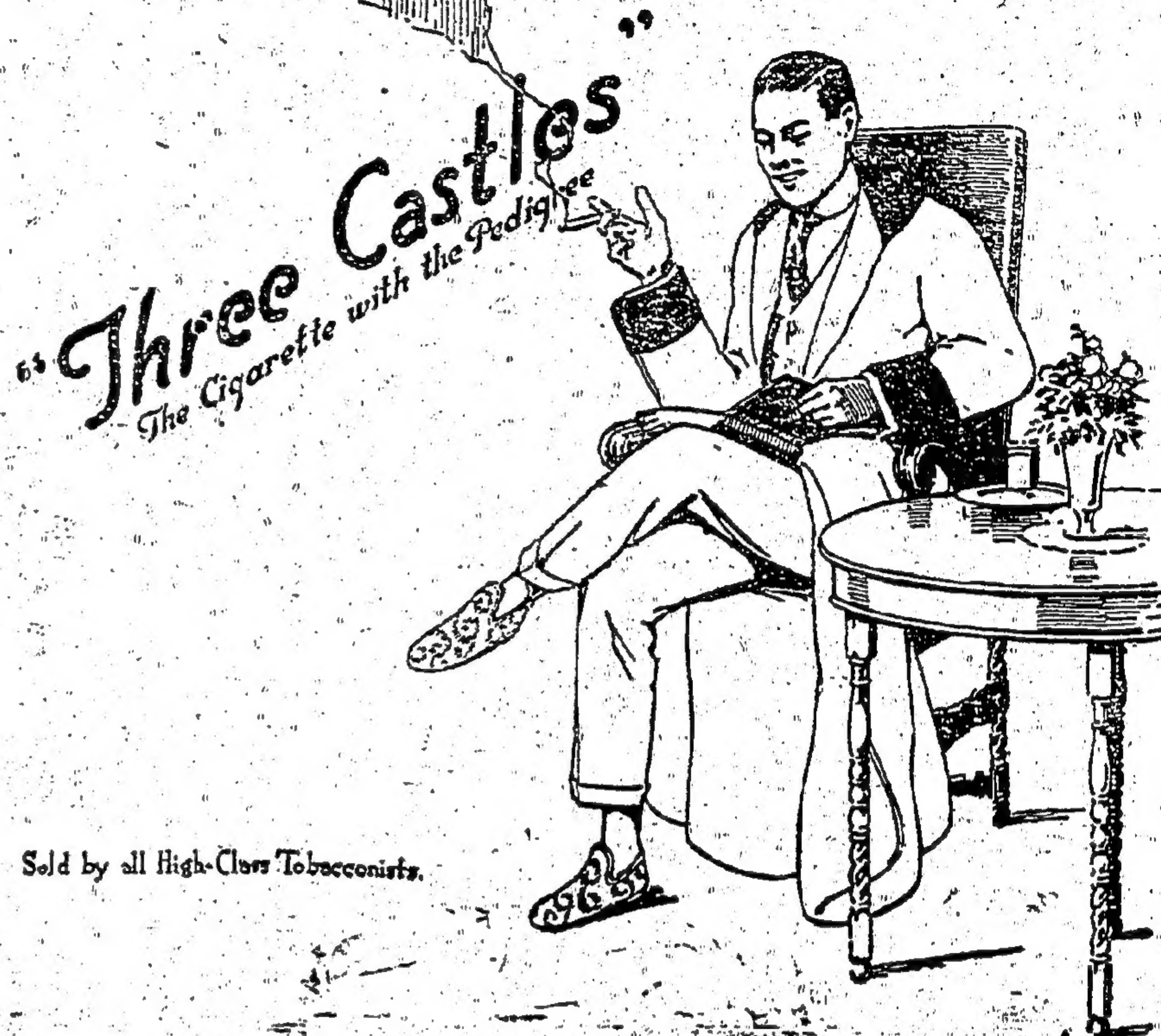
IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco

comes from Virginia and

no better brand than the

"Three Castles"



Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

The advertisement is issued by CH. B. & Co. Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:  
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,  
Acting Manager.  
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1923. [29]

## BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).  
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:  
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton.

BANKERS:  
France: Société Générale; Banque Nationale de Crédit; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; London: Midland Bank, Ltd.; New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Correspondents throughout the World.  
A. BOLIN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1922.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Koo-lung, Makung, Nantow, Shichien, Pailin, Tamsui, Fokao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aiko, Piman, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Poochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Continental Countries on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1923. [27]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital	£1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.  
London Bankers:—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.  
Every description of banking business transacted.  
Deposit Boxes to let.  
LOOK POONG SHAN,  
Chief Manager.

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1922.

With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BRACKEN, for the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 13, Fleet Street, 40.

## THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	800,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	18,760,000.00
RESERVE FUND	8,864,388.69

Head Office:—PEKING.

Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST Co. of New York, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LEVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.  
Loans granted on Approved Securities.  
Special facilities for domestic exchange.  
TSUYEE PEI,  
Manager.

HONGKONG, January 18th, 1923. [38]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.  
Hongkong Branch established 1808.

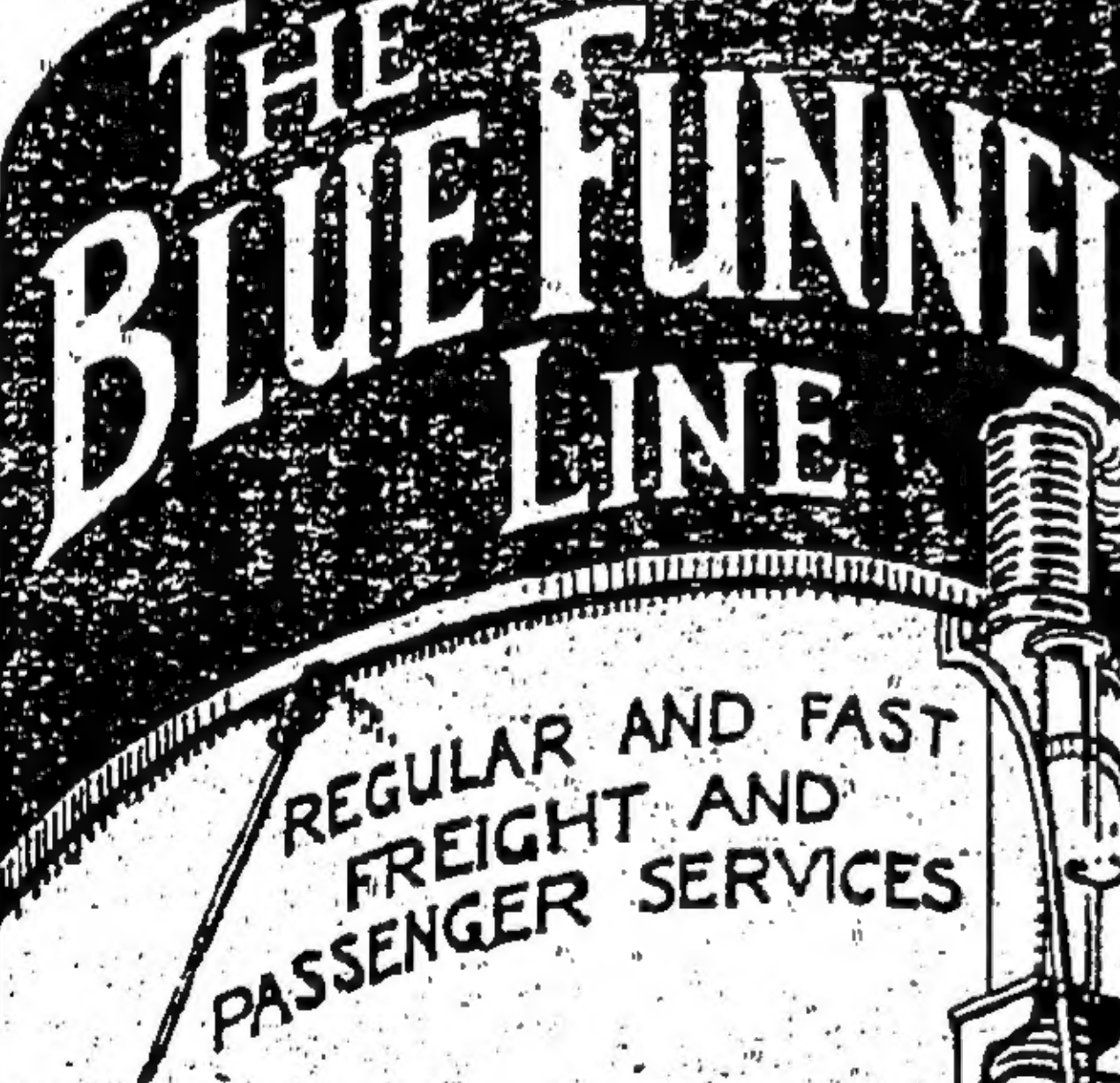
Authorized Capital	Gulden 150,000,000
	(£15,000,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
	(£8,000,000)
Reserve Fund	20,538,581
	(£2,053,851)
Special Reserves	22,600,000
	(£2,260,000)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.  
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cherson, Djember, Diakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Badia, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Peking, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tilisjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.  
Correspondents all over the World.  
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
M. J. HERSCHLIEB,  
Agent.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BRACKEN, for the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 13, Fleet Street, 40.



## LONDON SERVICE.

"HUMAEUS" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
"ANTIMEDON" 22nd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
"REBOUR" 3rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.  
"PERSEUS" 9th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON" 4th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"ANTICORUS" 20th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"ELEUS" 5th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"TELEMACHUS" 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).  
"TYNDAREUS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
"PROTEILAU" 17th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

"OANFA" 7th Feb. Boston, New York & Baltimore.  
"KT. COMPANION" 7th Mar. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 2nd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"BARFEDON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"PATROCLUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"ANTENOR" 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"HECTOR" 14th July. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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